





**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION**

**OF**

**His Highness The Nizam's Dominions**

**FOR THE TWO YEARS**

*1320 and 1321 Fasli.*

**(6th October 1910 to 5th October 1912.)**

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**Hyderabad-Dccan :**

**A. VENOOGOPAL PILLAI & SONS, GENERAL PRINTERS.**

**1914.**



YOUR HIGHNESS,

I do myself the honor of submitting for Your Highness' information a report on the administration of Your Highness' Dominions for the two years 1320 and 1321 Fasli.

I remain,

Your Highness'

Most Obedient and Loyal Servant,

SALAR JUNG.

*March 1914.*



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# GENERAL SUMMARY.

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1. On 22nd Mehur 1320 Fasli, H. H. Mir Osman Ali Khan succeeded his father, Lieutenant-General H. H. Asaf Jah Muzaffer-ul-Mulk Wal Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Sir Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., as Nizam of Hyderabad.

Political and General

In the same year the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., handed over charge of the Residency to Col. Pinhey, C. S. I., C. I. E. On 5th Sharawar 1321 Fasli Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur succeeded Maharaja Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G. C. I. E., as Prime Minister.

2. The harvest of 1320 Fasli was exceptional and the harvest of 1321 Fasli distinctly below the average. The average annual revenue for the period under report was Rs. 2,46,22,640 against Rs. 2,46,78,607, the average of the last report period. The collections for 1320 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,60,02,221, the highest on record, and in 1321 Fasli to only Rs. 2,32,43,059, the lowest figure for many years.

Land Revenue.

3. Original settlement rates were introduced in the Adilabad taluka and 104 villages of other talukas, and revised settlement rates in the Mudhol, Deglur, Bilohi and Hudgaon talukas of the Nander district. As a result of these operations the assessment was raised from Rs. 10,16,321 to Rs. 12,35,514. The average cost of the Department was Rs. 2,08,773 per annum.

Settlement Operations

4. Inams of the value of Rs. 6,588 were confirmed and Inams of the value of Rs. 7,507 were resumed.

Inam Department.

5. As a result of the elimination of the Jagir competition and the gradual establishment of complete Government control over the Excise Administration, the excise revenue continues to expand. The revenue derived from the sale of country spirits, *sendhi* and *mohwa* flowers was Rs. 80,13,447 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 81,70,538 in 1321 Fasli.

Excise.

Including the pass duty levied at Indur the gross revenue derived from the retail sale of opium was Rs. 7,52,766 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 7,08,237 in 1321 Fasli as against Rs. 7,23,746 in 1319 Fasli.

The total receipts from the sale of hemp drugs rose from Rs. 33,320 in 1319 Fasli to Rs. 71,051 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 86,990 in 1321 Fasli.

A beginning has also been made in increasing the duty on liquor, and now that Jagir competition has been eliminated it is intended to raise the price of spirits throughout the Dominions, and it is hoped that this will have the effect of reducing the consumption, which is at present admitted to be excessive.

6. The area of the protected forests at the end of the period under report was 8,015 square miles and the area of open or unclassified forests 4,127 square miles. The revenue of the Department averaged close on eight lakhs per annum and the expenditure something over two lakhs. The average surplus was thus close on six lakhs per annum.

7. The average annual revenue from Customs during the period under report was Rs 78,51,802 against Rs 75,01,797 during the last report period. The percentage of expenditure on total collections was 10.08 against 9.59 in the preceding period.

8. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the period under report was 38. In all there were 18 wards under the guardianship of the Court, two attending the Nizam College, 14 being educated in Government and private schools and 28 under private tuition.

9. 4,777 wells were sunk during the period under review, and the area under well irrigation increased by 14,556 acres compared with the last report period.

10. The constitution of the Legislative Council remained unchanged during the period under review. In all eight Acts were given the force of law and eleven Bills were under consideration when the report period closed.

11. During the period under report there were 44,591 civil cases for disposal, of which 35,600 were disposed of, giving an average of 17,800 disposals per annum as against 18,793 in 1316-1319 Fasli. Of the cases disposed of only 22 per cent were contested. Of the total number of appeals only 44 per cent were disposed of. Out of a total of 31,520 applications for execution of decrees, 23,975 were disposed of during the period under report, or on an average 11,987 per annum as against 13,229, the average for the period 1316-1319 Fasli. Thus, there has been a considerable falling off in the disposal of cases by the courts during the period under report. Further, His Highness' Government regret to observe that the average duration of suits has increased from 191 days in 1316-19 Fasli to 291 days in 1320-21 Fasli in contested cases and from 126 to 192 days in uncontested cases. In Divisional courts the average duration of suits is stated to be 698 days for contested cases and 370 for uncontested cases. The serious attention of His Highness' Judges is invited to these figures.

The same numbers apply to the statistics in regard to criminal cases. The number of cases annually brought before the courts was 14,683 during the period under review as against 12,805 during the last report period. Of these 93 per cent were disposed of against 97 per cent in the previous period. In the same way out of 2,769 criminal appeals 2,312 were disposed of, or 83 per cent against 85 per cent in the last report period. The average duration of a criminal case was 51 days against 41 in the last period, and of a criminal appeal 104 days against 62 days, . . .

12. During the period under review expenditure on the District Police increased by some two lakhs per annum.

From 1316 F. to 1320 F. crime seems to have been steadily on the increase, but in 1321 F. there was some improvement. In 1320 F. 6,297 cases were investigated, 164 murders were committed. In 1321 F. the corresponding figures were 5,280 and 131. On the other hand the number of dacoities in 1321 F. was 108 against 71. With the exception of dacoities, however, there seems to have been a marked diminution in the volume of crime. As regards police working, the percentages of cases traced to cases investigated was normal, but the number of convictions obtained in cases sent for trial and decided was very low—only 67 per cent in 1320 F. and 61 per cent in 1321 F.—while the percentage of persons convicted in decided cases was only 49 and 45 per cent.

13. Expenditure on the City Police averaged Rs. 34,000 per annum more than during the last report period.

Cognizable crime seems to have increased while the results of police working were not so satisfactory as in the previous report period, the percentage of cases detected and sent up for trial falling from 81 per cent to 68 per cent. The percentage of convictions, however, was satisfactory, as was also the percentage of stolen property recovered.

14. The steady decrease in the number of prisoners confined in the State jails which was noticed in the last report continues. At the beginning of 1320 F. there were 2,319 convicts in the jails. At the end of 1321 F. the number had fallen to 1,900. 17 prisoners escaped from custody, and of these seven were re-captured. The number of offences against jail discipline and the number of punishments awarded for such offences were exceptionally high in 1321 F. It is explained that there was a riot in the Warangal jail in this year and that 234 convicts were convicted.

The increase in the number of under-trial prisoners is unsatisfactory. The figures for the two years covered by this report and the three previous years are 591, 585, 783, 891, 1,021. The number of prisoners admitted every year has no doubt been steadily rising, but the attention both of the Magistrates and of the Police should be directed to the speedy disposal of all cases awaiting trial.

15. There has been a slight increase in the number of documents registered where registration is compulsory and a slight falling off where registration is optional. It is noticeable that the receipts have not kept pace with the expenditure and that the surplus, which was Rs. 51,775 in 1319 F., has been reduced to Rs. 43,595 in 1321 F.

16. In 1321 F. the Government contribution was raised from 3½ to five lakhs per annum, but it is noticed that in the same year there was a considerable falling off in the receipts of local taxation. This may have been due to the epidemic of plague, but the attention of the Municipality is invited to the importance

of putting local taxation on a better footing. The arrears of house tax are said to amount to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and the taxation establishment costs over Rs. 35,000 per annum—an expenditure out of all proportion to the receipts.

17 The average income of the Local Boards was Rs. 18,38,151 during the period under review and the average expenditure Rs. 11,23,193. The balance in hand is also very considerable. It would seem that the Local Boards might with advantage spend considerably more than they do on the improvement of conditions in the various districts.

18. The reduction in the number of Irregular Troops goes on slowly Vested interests have to be respected, but the cost of these Irregulars,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs a year, is still a very heavy burden to the State.

There has been a slight increase in the expenditure on account of the Regular Troops. The standard of efficiency in the Regular Troops is believed to be generally satisfactory.

19. The total rainfall in 1320 Fasli was in excess of the average. The rice and oil-seed crops were exceptionally good, but the cotton crops suffered from heavy rain in September. On the whole the agricultural year was very successful.

The rainfall in 1321 Fasli was generally in defect. With the exception of jawari the acreage under cultivation and outturn of all crops were below the average.

20. During the period under review the number of spinning and weaving mills remained the same as before, *viz.*, three, employing on an average 2,918 hands. Many of the ginning factories were closed in 1321 Fasli owing to the poorness of the cotton crop. There was a slight increase in the number of rice and flour mills.

21. The trade of the Dominions continues to expand, the average value per annum being 1,830 lakhs of rupees during the period under report as compared with 1,597 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the last report period.

The imports in 1320 Fasli were normal, but in 1321 Fasli the total value of the import trade rose from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  crores to 10 crores of rupees, the highest figure on record. The greater part of this increase is found under unclassified articles, the value of which rose from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores. It would be interesting to know what articles of commerce are represented under this head, but the report affords no indication. It is suggested for the consideration of the Customs Department that attempt should be made to classify these articles in future. Exports have steadily risen from nine crores per annum to 9 crores 85 lakhs per annum. The export of oil seeds shows a very great increase, and though the trade in this commodity was less in 1320 Fasli than in 1321 Fasli, the difference was more than made good by the increased value of the grain and cotton exports.

One of the most noticeable features in the statistics for the two years under report is, that in 1321 Fasli the value of the imports exceeded the value of exports. This is most unusual and appears to be connected with the import of unclassified articles, referred to in the paragraph above.

22. During the two years under report 18 lakhs were spent on buildings and 11 lakhs on roads. None of the buildings were of any special importance. The length of maintained roads is only 2,077 miles or one mile per every 41 square miles. It is satisfactory to learn that a comprehensive programme of road construction has been put in hand.

Public Works—General Branch.

23. The expenditure on irrigation works during the two years under report was 31 lakhs of rupees—nine lakhs being spent on original construction and the balance on maintenance and repairs. It is stated that the area under irrigation was 12,08,749 acres at the end of 1319 Fasli and 12,17,231 acres at the end of 1321 Fasli—an addition of 8,482 acres in the two years. Unfortunately no figures are forthcoming to show the increase of revenue to be attributed to the new works. The same complaint was made in the last report, and Government are left entirely in the dark as to the effect of their irrigation policy on revenue. It is hoped that both the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department will make a special effort to furnish these figures in future.

Irrigation

24. During the period under report 50 miles of metre gauge railway and 35 miles of narrow gauge was added to the total railway mileage of the State.

Railways

The earnings of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company system were sufficient to pay all dividends and to provide Government with a surplus of £ 25,440.

The new line to Hingoli is not as yet paying its way, but traffic will no doubt develop in a few years time.

25. The output of the Singareni collieries has been steadily falling off during the last three years. It is understood that the Company are prospecting in the vicinity for new pits.

Mines.

The output of the Hutti gold mine declined in the first year of the Report, and Government temporarily reduced the royalty to enable the Company to continue working. It is satisfactory to find that paying gold has been found at the deeper levels, the output has increased, and the royalty has again been raised to the original percentage.

26. During the period under report 44 post offices have been added to the number in the State, and in 1321 Fasli 1,53,33,618 articles were carried as against 1,25,50,425 in 1319 Fasli.

Postal Department.

The Postal Department is still, however, a deficit department. The average gross income during the period under report was Rs. 8,78,727 and the average expenditure Rs. 4,45,293 per annum.

27. During the period under report the Mint coined 2,15,81,421 silver pieces valued at Rs. 2,11,27,637-4 and 8,22,82,654 copper pieces valued at Rs. 8,93,986 2-2. 11,902 gold coins were coined during the same period

Stamp Department 28 The income derived from the Stamp Department was Rs 8,83,984 in 1320 Fash, the lowest figure for many years, but there was some improvement in 1321 Fash, as the income rose to Rs 9,24,659. It is hoped that this improvement will be maintained, as the average net revenue of this Department has fallen from Rs. 8,77,380 in 1313 to 1315 Fash to Rs 8,68,570 in 1316 to 1319 Fash and again to Rs 8,19,221 per annum in 1320-1321 Fash. Some expansion of revenue might have been expected as trade and litigation have both been increasing, and the attention of the Department is directed to this decrease in the net revenue

Stud Department 29. At one time the Hyderabad State was renowned for its horses and cattle, but that reputation is a thing of the past. A serious effort is now being made to revive the Deccani breeds by the appointment of a special Director and a liberal expenditure of money. The new policy was inaugurated only at the end of the period under review, and it is as yet too early to judge the results.

Medical 30. The most remarkable feature in the report of this Department is the decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospitals from year to year. During the last report period the annual average was 7,92,686. In 1320 Fasli the figure fell to 7,75,971 and in 1321 Fasli again to 7,58,469. This decrease in the number of patients is accompanied by an equally steady increase in the cost of establishment and general expenditure.

Yunani 31. The number of patients treated in the City dispensaries is given as 8,99,254 in 1320 Fasli and 7,26,983 in 1321 F. For the second report period in succession it has to be noticed that no figures for the districts are forthcoming.

Vaccination 32. The average annual number of vaccinations has fallen during the present report period from 52,081, the average for 1316-1319 Fasli, to 47,208.

Sanitation. 33. Cholera appears to have been very prevalent during the period under review, and 1,138 deaths in the City and 3,654 deaths in the districts have been recorded. Small-pox was also more frequent and more fatal than for several years. Finally, plague for the first time attacked Hyderabad City and over 16 thousand persons perished in the epidemic. Had it not been for the readiness with which the people accepted inoculation, the number of deaths would probably have been even greater. On the whole, the period under review was the most unfortunate in the recent history of Hyderabad.



34 The number of schools and of scholars was less at the end of the period under report than at the beginning  
 Instruction Whereas in 1319 Fash 56 per cent of the total population of school-going age were attending school, in 1321 Fash the figure had fallen to 473 per cent.

It is not clear from the departmental report how many students of the Nizam College secured degrees during the period under report. This information should invariably be supplied in future. The reduction in the number of students in the Dar-ul-Uloom was no doubt necessary, but the number of students on the rolls at the end of the period seems markedly low, *viz*, 27. The cost of these two colleges is of course very high in proportion to the results.

The number of High schools fell from 28 to 26 and the number of pupils from 6,130 to 5,918. In 1320 Fash out of 26 candidates sent up for the Madras Matriculation only two were successful.

The number of pupils attending Middle schools has slightly increased. 28 per cent of those who appeared for the Middle School examination were successful. There has been an increase in the number of Primary schools, but the number of scholars has fallen off especially in Government schools.

The number of girls attending the girls' schools has fallen from 6,449 in 1319 Fash to 5,786 in 1321 Fash.

Sufficient has been said to show that during the report period education has not made that progress which is necessary if the people of the State are to keep pace with the rest of India. Very drastic changes have since been made in the administration of this Department and the results will soon be known.

35. 364 books were published during the period under review.  
 Literature 14 new presses were opened and three additional newspapers published.

36. The revenue receipts averaged Rs. 5,13,24,566 per annum as compared with Rs. 5,03,17,585, the average of the last  
 Finance report period, while service expenditure averaged Rs. 4,16,45,535 per annum against Rs. 4,10,51,774 per annum. The average, however, conveys a very incorrect impression of the true state of affairs. In 1320 Fash the receipts were the highest on record while the expenditure was correspondingly low. In 1321 Fash expenditure was heavy and receipts were reduced by bad seasons. However, even in 1321 Fash the service surplus amounted to Rs. 69 lakhs and in 1320 Fash to as much as Rs. 1,37,48,681. There was a strong demand for coinage in both the years under review and there was a net addition to currency of Rs. 1,89,05,825. Rs. 1,02,46,366 were spent on the purchase of bullion leaving a balance of Rs. 86,59,459. During the years under report Rs. 2,73,19,355 were utilised

in adding to the investments of Government. Rs. 18,84,333 were spent on the construction of the Purna-Hingoli line. Opportunity was taken of the large surplus and coinage issue to place the coinage reserve in a really strong position, and Government of India Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,65,00,000 were added to the coinage reserve.

The financial position of the State is thus very much stronger at the close of the period under report.

37. The number of cases decided by the Debt Commission during the period under review was disappointing. It is hoped that the remaining cases will soon be disposed of.

Debt Commission

38 The remaining sections call for no special comment.

# CHAPTER I.



## Physical and Political Geography.



### SECTION I.

#### *Physical Features etc.,*

1. Vide pages 1 to 8 of the Administration Report for 1308 to 1312 F.

### SECTION II.

#### *Historical Summary.*

2. Vide Paras 11 to 17 of the Administration Report for 1308 Fasli.

### SECTION III.

#### *Form of Administration.*

3. Vide pages 8 to 13 of the Administration Report for 1308 to 1312 Fasli.

### SECTION IV.

#### *Character of Land Tenures.*

4. Vide pages 13 to 17 of the Administration Report for 1308 to 1312 Fasli.

### SECTION V.

#### *Civil Divisions.*

5. Vide para 5 of the Administration Report for 1313—1315 Fasli.

### SECTION VI.

#### *Details of the Census of 1310 F.*

6. Vide pages 18 to 23 of the Administration Report for 1308—12 F.

# CHAPTER II.



## Administration of the Revenue Department.



### SECTION I.

#### Land Revenue.

7. The total collections under the head "Land Revenue" amounted  
Total Land Revenue in 1320 Fasli to M. S. Rs. 2,60,02,221 and in  
1321 Fasli to M. S. Rs. 2,32,43,059.

The average annual revenue was thus Rs. 2,46,22,640 against  
Rs. 2,46,78,607, the average of the four years 1316-1319 Fasli, and against  
Rs. 2,21,93,403, the average of the three years 1313-1315 Fasli.

8. The gross assessment of ryotwari land revenue for each of the  
Ryotwari Assessment two years under report and the reduction in the  
gross demand due either to decrease or remissions  
are shown below:—

Fasli year.	Gross Assessment.	Decrease and Remissions.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
1320	2,72,80,822	29,12,320
1321	2,75,74,358	62,39,700

The average gross assessment amounted to Rs. 2,74,27,590, an  
increase of 15½ lakhs over the corresponding average of the previous report  
period. The increase in the gross assessment has been steadily maintained  
since 1316 Fasli and has been due, as observed in the last Administration  
Report, partly to the large area brought under cultivation and partly to the  
enhancement of the assessments in various districts after settlement or  
revision of settlement.

Whilst the percentage which the decrease and remissions bore to  
gross revenue for the whole dominions was 10·67 in 1320 Fasli and 22·63 in  
1321 Fasli, that in Mahratwara was 1·21 and 2·24, and in Telingana 18·16  
and 38·87 in each of those years respectively. The remarkable disparity in  
the figures of Mahratwara and Telingana is accounted for by the fact that  
whereas almost the whole of the gross demand is realised in Mahratwara  
owing to the greater part of the country being under fixed assessment, the  
full demand is never realised in Telingana, where the assessment is  
fluctuating.

The largest reduction in the gross revenue sanctioned for any  
district was for the Medak district (Telingana) in 1321 Fasli, when the  
gross revenue was reduced by 57·13 per cent. As in the previous report  
period, Gulbarga showed the largest reduction among Mahratwara districts.

The decrease and remissions of revenue were due to the causes mentioned in the statement below:—

Causes of Remissions.	1320 Fash.	1321 Fash.
DECREASE FOR ONE YEAR.	, S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Heavy or insufficient rain ... ..	16,00,808	40,71,406
Breach of tanks ... ..	3,08,157	3,07,628
Destruction of crops in tank beds .. ..	91,858	13,791
Miscellaneous items such as disrepair of wells, patches in fields etc. ... ..	90,059	1,24,963
Partial remissions in double cropped lands .	1,30,718	1,10,778
Changes of crops etc. .. ..	5,72,940	9,34,756
Payment of Dastband etc. .. ..	76,799	54,029
Total decrease for one year ... ..	28,71,339	56,17,351
REMISSIONS PROPER.		
Failure of crops .. ..	29,481	6,02,569

9. During the two years under report the total cultivated area rose from 1,99,16,662 acres to 2,02,61,443 acres. This gives an increase of 3,44,781 acres only against 9,50,453 acres which represented the increase in the four years 1316 F. to 1319 F. as compared with the figures of the preceding triennium.

Net demand and Collections

10. The net demand and collections of the ryotwari revenue were as follows:—

Fash year	Net demand	Collections.	Percentage of collections upon the demand.	Balance.
	M S Rs.	M S Rs.		M S Rs.
1320	2,43,68,502	2,39,67,282	98.25	4,01,220
1321	2,13,34,658	2,09,02,608	97.97	4,32,050

The following figures show the collections of arrears of preceding years during each of the years under report:—

Fash year.	Net demand.	Collections	Percentage of collections upon the demand	Balance.
	M S. Rs.	M S. Rs.		M. S. Rs.
1320	23,31,869	3,53,028	15.42	19,63,341
1321	23,41,782	2,69,723	11.52	20,72,004

The districts with the heaviest arrears were Medak, Nalgonda and Raichur as in the preceding quadrennium, and also Warangal. At the

end of the period under report the total arrears exceeded those with which the period opened by more than 1½ lakhs.

11. The total number of coercive processes issued in each of the years 1320 & 1321 Fasli was 3,853 and 3,619 respectively. The number of coercive processes issued was largest in the Nalgonda district, while in the Nizamabad district it was very small. The total value of the property sold by auction under coercive processes during the two years under report amounted to Rs 9,873 against Rs. 17,518 in 1316 F. to 1319 F.

12. The following statement exhibits the total assessment other than ryotwari in each of the years under report:—

Particulars.				1320 F.	1321 F.
				M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Maktas or Sarbastas	...	...	}	9,54,942	9,51,386
Peishkash	...	...			
Fruit trees	...	...	...	1,24,918	1,25,726
Grazing Fees	...	...	...	1,35,180	1,54,499
Miscellaneous items included in Jama-bundy	...	...	...	4,74,124	4,64,937
Total				16,89,164	16,96,548
Attached Jagirs	...	...	...	6,56,930	6,55,804
Miscellaneous items not included in Jama-bundy	...	...	...	4,55,111	3,46,147
Total				11,12,041	10,01,951
Grand Total				28,01,205	26,98,499

## SECTION II.

### Survey and Settlement.

13. During the two years under report original measurement work was carried out in 567 villages comprising 12,29,775 acres of culturable and unculturable land. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,34,712, which gives an average of 1 anna. 9 pies per acre against 2 annas 3 pies in 1316-1319 Fasli.

14. Revision work was in progress in the Aurangabad, Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

15. Including 52 cases pending at the close of 1319 Fasli, there were 98 original cases of boundary disputes for disposal during the two years under report. Of these, 63 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 at the close of 1321 Fasli. 5 cases were compromised, 10 were settled *ex parte*, 13 decided on their merits, and 35 struck off. There were also 12 appeals against decisions in boundary dispute cases, of which 5 were disposed of during the period under report. In 3 cases previous decisions were upheld.

16. Original settlement rates were introduced in the Adilabad taluk and 104 villages scattered over different taluks, and revised settlement rates in the Mudhol, Deglur, Bilohi and Hadgaon taluks of the Nander district. As a result of these operations, the assesment was increased from Rs. 10,16,321 to Rs. 12,35,514 or by 21.57 per cent. The original settlement in Adilabad taluk was made for 15 years only.

17. The total cost of the Department in 1320 and 1321 Fasli was Rs. 4,17,546, an average of Rs. 2,08,773 per annum against Rs. 2,24,321 in the previous report period.

### SECTION. III.

#### Inam

18. No changes were made in the administration of the Inam Department during the two years under report.

19. The aggregate value of inams confirmed from 1285 to 1319 Fasli inclusive was Rs. 36,61,199, of which Rs. 5,20,243 represented the value of inams confirmed for life, Rs. 68,718 the value of inams confirmed for two lives, and the remainder the value of inams confirmed in perpetuity. The total value of inams resumed by Government during the same period was Rs. 19,55,970. In 1320 and 1321 Fasli, inams of the value of Rs. 6,588 were confirmed: Rs. 81 for life, Rs. 66 for two lives, and Rs. 6,441 in perpetuity; while inams worth Rs. 7,507 were resumed.

20. The following statement indicates the nature and value of inam claims disposed of during the period under report:—

Inams.			Value confirmed.	Value resumed.
			M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Jagirs	...	...	2,730	607
Makhtas	...	...	...	650
Inam lands	...	...	973	2,130
Seri lands	...	...	...	3,971
Rusooms in cash	...	...	1,187	35
Youmiahs	...	...	1,698	114
Total			6,588	7,507

21 In the years under notice the Revenue Secretariat issued *Muntakhabas* or inam certificates in 144 cases, an average of 72 cases per annum against 155 in 1316-1319 Fashl. The number of cases pending at the end of 1321 Fashl was 288.

#### SECTION IV.

##### Excise.

Reforms in Abkari Administration

22. The chief reforms introduced in the Abkari Administration of the State during the period under report were as follows:—

The stills belonging to the hereditary City *kalals* have all been removed into a walled enclosure at Narayanguda, where they are under close supervision.

The system of levying excise by a tax on *mowha* imported into the City circle has been abolished, and duty is now levied on spirits according to strength.

The duty on *sendhr* in the City circle has been raised from 8 annas to 12 annas per 40 seers. At the same time the *sendhr* City circle has been extended so as to make it uniform with the City circle for country spirits.

The Warangal district has been farmed out on the minimum guarantee system, duty being charged at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon, London Proof. All supplies are taken from the Hyderabad distilleries.

A new steam distillery has been erected at the contractor's expense at Parbhani, and arrangements have been made for its supplying, by 1323 Fashl, the Aurangabad and Nander districts, in addition to Parbhani.

Contracts have been given for the supply of Gulbarga and Raichur districts from the Hyderabad distilleries on the still-head system, with a minimum guarantee.

A new contract for three years with effect from 1321 Fashl was given for the Secunderabad Abkari on the minimum guarantee system, the rate of duty being Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon of 60 U. P. equivalent to Rs. 3-2-0 London Proof.

Rules similar to those in force in British India have been introduced for the restriction of *ganja* production and of imports of morphia, cocaine and cocaine substitutes.

A Special Magistrate has been appointed to try cases connected with the City Abkari Department.

23. In pursuance of Government orders issued in 1314 Fashl, the Abkari rights of Jagirdars were resumed in 601 Jagir estates comprising 3,571 villages by the end of 1319 F. During the two years under report, 159 compensation cases

Resumption of Jagir Abkari.



relating to 267 villages were disposed of, with the result that up to the end of 1321 Fasli Jagir Abkari rights were acquired in 760 estates altogether,—including 20 estates in which Jagir contracts were still running. In other words, excluding the Paigah estates of Sir Asman Jah and Sir Vicar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Jagirdars' rights in respect of the sale of country spirits were acquired fully in nine districts, *viz*, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nander, Bhir, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar, Warangal, and Adilabad; and at the end of 1321 Fasli there were 116 cases of compensation to be dealt with,—47 in Medak district, 34 in Atrai-i-Balda, 21 in Mahbubnagar, one in Gulbarga, 4 in Nizamabad, 2 in Karimnagar and 7 in Nalgonda. The compensation due in the 740 cases in which Jagir Abkari has been actually taken over by Government amounts to Rs. 3,06,464. In 320 of these cases, Government sanction has been issued for the payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 1,48,340. In the remaining cases, Government contractors are paying compensation, pending Government sanction, in addition to contract amounts. Owing to the opposition of the Paigahs of Sir Asman Jah and Sir Vicar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Government was not able to acquire their Abkari rights (except in one or two minor cases) up to the end of 1321 Fasli.

In the City circle the rights of ten Jagirdars and Maafidars were acquired during the period under report, and 14 more Maafis were in course of resumption by Government. The total compensation to be paid in the City circle was Rs. 1,07,351.

24. Excluding the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, the total Abkari revenue derived from the sale of country spirits, *sandhi* and *mowha* flowers was Rs. 80,13,447 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 81,70,538 in 1321 Fasli, as against Rs. 72,62,282 in 1319 Fasli. Deducting the compensation paid to Jagirdars (Rs. 87,840 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 1,15,387 in 1321 Fasli), the actual increase of revenue was Rs. 6,63,325 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 41,704 in 1321 Fasli.

25. The balance outstanding against district Abkari contractors at the close of the period under report was Rs. 64,366. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 27,62,724 due on account of old arrears to the end of 1318 Fasli was pending settlement. In the City the amount of arrears at the end of 1321 Fasli was Rs. 37,103.

26. By an arrangement made with the Hon'ble the Resident, the whole of the Abkari revenue of Secunderabad, including opium and *ganja*, is handed over for the use of the town and cantonment of Secunderabad after deducting therefrom compensation payable to Jagirdars and administration charges. The net revenue thus payable to the Honourable the Resident was Rs. 5,91,901 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 5,93,116 in 1321 Fasli.

27. The imports of opium increased from 395½ chests of 70 seers each in 1319 Fasli to 426 chests in 1320 Fasli, but fell to 378 in 1321 F. owing to the prevalence of plague during the first six months.

28 Including the pass duty levied at Indore, the gross revenue derived from the retail sale of opium was Rs. 7,52,766 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 7,08,237 in 1321 Fasli, as against Rs. 7,23,746 in 1319 Fasli. Deducting compensation paid to Paigah, Sarf-i-Khas and Jagir *ilakas*, the net opium revenue was Rs. 6,87,961 in 1320 F. and Rs. 6,21,426 in 1321 Fasli against Rs. 5,82,700 in 1319 Fasli.

Opium Revenue.

29. The rules passed at the end of 1319 Fasli restricting the cultivation of hemp plant to specific licensed areas and fixing a duty of Rs. 4 per seer on *ganja*, 8 annas per seer on *bhang*, and Rs. 6 per seer on *charas*, were in force during the period under report. Consequently, the total receipts from the sale of hemp drugs rose from Rs. 33,320 in 1319 F. to Rs. 71,051 in 1320 Fasli and to Rs. 86,990 in 1321 Fasli. Deducting the compensation paid to Jagirdars and establishment charges, the net income was Rs. 47,457 in 1320 F. and Rs. 63,396 in 1321 Fasli.

Hemp Drugs.

## SECTION V.

### Forests.

30. According to the Forest Act, no forest can be considered "reserved" until it is completely demarcated after cultivated and arable lands have been excluded therefrom. Accordingly, all tracts previously returned as "reserved" have been treated as protected forests since 1319 Fasli. The area of this class of forests at the end of 1319 Fasli was 8,018 square miles. As 3 square miles of lands were excluded for purposes of cultivation in 1320 Fasli, the total area of protected forests at the end of the period under report was 8,015 square miles. The area of open or unclassified forests, on the other hand, rose from 4,129.47 square miles at the beginning of 1320 Fasli, to 4,427.41 square miles at the close of 1321 Fasli.

Area.

31. During the two years under report 186.39 miles of boundaries were newly demarcated against 1,149 miles in 1316-1319 Fasli. The small progress made in this respect is said to have been due to inadequate forest establishment and want of cooperation on the part of revenue officers. Excluding 85.50 miles of boundaries demarcated (free of cost) in the Medak protected forests, the average cost of new demarcation was Rs. 4-15-4 per mile against Rs. 2-2-0 in 1316-1319 Fasli. The total length of boundary lines repaired was 2,984.47 miles.

Demarcation.

32. 496.66 square miles of forest land were surveyed during the period under report as against 1,554 in 1316-1319 Fasli, and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 24-12-0 against Rs. 6-2-3. Small as was the survey work done in 1320 and 1321 Fasli, it is said to have been unreliable owing to the incompetence of the surveyors employed.

Survey.

33. No regular working plans have yet been introduced.

Working Plans

Selection and demarcation of forest areas to be reserved are in progress in most divisions, and exploitation has been limited for some years past to the supply of ryots from areas which are being thrown open for cultivation. A number of scattered forest areas in the Medak district were leased to contractors under certain fixed regulation for felling by annual coupes, the contractors being responsible for the efficient protection of the areas in their charge. A tentative scheme for working was also introduced in 1321 Fasli for 8,892 acres of forest in 12 villages adjacent to Hyderabad.

34. An estimate of Rs. 10,500 was sanctioned in 1318 Fasli for

Communication  
Buildings

and the opening up of the Amarabad hill-forests in the Mahbubnagar division and 72½ miles of forest road were aligned and a portion cleared of timber. But no work could be done owing to the great difficulty experienced in securing labour, and it has been found necessary to abandon this most useful work for the present. A programme for the construction of 26 standard buildings for forest offices was sanctioned in 1317 Fasli. Up to the end of 1321 Fasli, the Public Works Department had completed 21 buildings, and the remaining 5 in the Lakshatipet division were nearing completion. The total expenditure incurred on these works was Rs 1,19,331.

35. Previous arrears and forest offences reported during the

Forest Offences.

period under report totalled 15,852, an average of 7,926 per year, against 5,429 in 1316-1319 Fasli. Of these 11,001 cases were compounded or dismissed, and Rs. 50,003 were realized in fines. Of the 17 cases sent up to the courts, 4 ended in conviction and 11 were dismissed for want of proof, leaving 2 cases pending at the close of 1321 Fasli.

36. During the two years under report, systematic fire protection

Fire

was attempted in the Mahadeopur forests and Mulug range. In the Kanakgiri tract special precautions were taken, by fire-tracing the hill-paths and stationing patrols, to protect the forest from being burnt by the pilgrims going to the "Pallial Bai" shrine, situated on one of the central peaks of the range. In the Gulbarga and Nizamabad divisions steps were taken to have the grass in the forests cut and grazed over in the cold season; and by making the ryots also responsible for the fire protection, it was possible to prevent fires to a great extent as well as to control those which occurred. The total area thus fire-protected in 1320 and 1321 Fasli was 671.47 square miles, an average of 335.7 square miles per year, against 181 square miles in 1316-1319 Fasli. There were, however, fires over an area of 7.38 square miles during the period under report against 175 square miles in the four years ending 1319 Fasli. The average cost of fire protection was Rs. 3-2-0 per square mile against Rs. 4-7-3.

37. It is reported that there is practically no protection against damage by cattle, goats and their graziers. Under

Cattle

existing regulations goats are excluded only from a reserved or protected forest area, while numerous herds of them are allowed to be kept in villages within forests.

38. There is said to be a fair amount of natural reproduction from seed and coppice in most forests, but unfortunately the seedlings are either greatly damaged or destroyed by fires and cattle and goats. So far plantation has been attempted in the Aurangabad and Gulbarga divisions. 150 acres were sown with babul and bamboo seeds during the period under report, raising the total area of plantations to 1,056 acres at the end of 1321 Fasli.

39. The income from the sale of timber and firewood averaged Rs. 4,22,776 per year against Rs. 5,16,558 in the previous report period. The average realization from timber was Rs. 3,65,961 against Rs. 4,57,290, and from firewood Rs. 56,815 against Rs. 59,268. The average value of timber removed by right holders was Rs. 43,825 against Rs. 46,949 and that of produce granted free for charitable purposes was Rs. 1,077 against Rs. 1,033.

40. The collection of almost all articles of minor produce is usually leased to contractors; but grazing fees were for the first time collected directly by village head-men in 1321 Fasli. The total income from minor forest produce averaged Rs. 2,09,887 per annum during the period under report against Rs. 2,44,087, in 1316-1319 Fasli. The average realization from grass and grazing fees was Rs. 1,33,297 against Rs. 1,28,461, from bamboos Rs. 33,340 against Rs. 33,075, and from minerals Rs. 20,001 against Rs. 20,649.

41. The revenue and expenditure of the two years under notice are compared with the averages of preceding four years—

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure			Surplus.
		Conservancy and Works	Establishment.	Total.	
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
1320 Fasli	6,71,204	8,942	2,06,836	2,15,778	4,55,426
1321 Fasli	8,13,067	8,931	2,14,901	2,23,833	5,89,234
Average for 1316-1319 F.	7,94,632	9,760	1,99,298	2,19,058	5,85,574

25.6 per cent of the total forest revenue in 1320 and 1321 Fasli was due to the sale of timber on Patta and Ijara lands against 21.4 per cent in 1316-1319 Fasli. This source of revenue would not, however, be available in future years, as, under Settlement Rules, Patta and Ijara timber became the property of the occupants at the close of 1321 Fasli. The outstanding revenue at the end of the period under report was Rs. 1,80,715, of which only Rs. 86,982 fell due in 1320 and 1321 Fasli.

42. Mr. Sorabji Jemshedji Wacha held charge of the Forest Department during the period under notice excepting the closing month of 1321 Fasli, when Mr Partridge officiated as Conservator of Forests.

## SECTION VI.

**Customs.**

Control  
43 Nawab Iktejaryar Jung Bahadur continued as Customs Commissioner till his retirement on 9th Aban 1321 Fasli, when Mahomed Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur succeeded him

Tariff  
44. There were no changes in the customs tariff during the period under report

Revenue  
45. Including Sarf-i-Khas receipts for the City of Hyderabad, the customs revenue averaged Rs 78,51,862 per annum against Rs 75,04,797 during 1316-1319 Fasli. The average duty on imports increased from Rs. 40,26,317 in the previous report period to Rs 41,89,382, while the duty on exports decreased from Rs. 36,91,371 to Rs. 36,26,382.

Silver Imports  
46. Silver to the value of Rs 40,90,555 was imported during the two years under notice. The duty realized amounted to Rs 2,04,538, an average of Rs. 1,02,269 per year against Rs. 2,03,336 in 1316-1319 Fasli. One reason assigned by the Revenue Department for the decrease is that the ryot prefers gold to silver. The value of gold imported is said to have been Rs 48,70,153 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 47,39,564 in 1321 Fasli.

Smuggling cases  
47. Including the number of smuggling cases pending at the close of 1319 Fasli, there were altogether 814 cases for disposal during the period under report. Of these 704 cases were disposed of, leaving 110 cases at the end of 1321 Fasli. Five silver smuggling cases resulted in the seizure of 2,117 tolas of silver

Strength and Cost  
48. The number of officials employed in the Customs Department rose from 5,092 in 1319 Fasli to 5,188 in 1320 Fasli and 5,203 in 1321 Fasli. The cost averaged Rs. 7,91,837 per annum against Rs. 7,14,184 in 1316-1319 Fasli. The percentage of expenditure on total collections was 10 08 against 9 59.

## SECTION VII.

**Wards' Estates.**

Number of Estates  
49. Of the 31 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of 1319 Fasli, two were released during the period under report. As, however, nine new estates came under the management of the Court, the total number of estates under its management at the close of 1321 F. was 38 : 18 under the direct management of the Court, and 20 under the management of Talukdars in districts. This was excluding the six villages of released estates kept under the Court's supervision for the liquidation of debts borrowed on the Court's security at the end of 1319 Fasli; and of these, two were handed back to their proprietors during the two years under notice.

50. As a result of Jamabandi, which is conducted on the same principles as in the Diwani *ilaka*, the net assessment of the estates under the Court's control rose from Rs 4,11,444, in 1319 Fasli to Rs 5,01,087 in 1321 Fasli.

51. The cash balance of all the estates at the end of 1319 Fasli was Rs. 12,40,841 Adding the receipts during the period under report, viz, Rs 18,24,720, the total assets for 1320 and 1321 Fasli amounted to Rs. 30,65,561 The expenditure for the two years was Rs. 16,37,766, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,27,795 at the close of 1321 Fasli Out of this sum, Rs. 6,38,700 were invested in His Highness' Guaranteed State Railway Shares Government of India and His Highness the Nizam's Government promissary notes, and shares in Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, the rest being in cash.

52. During the period under report the supervision fees realized from the Wards' Estates totalled Rs. 1,82,534, while the cost of the establishments in the districts and the city was Rs. 1,36,561. The percentage of establishment charges and supervision fees to total receipts of the estates under the Court's control was 17·4 against 15·2 in the previous report period.

53. The total liabilities of the estates were Rs. 4,30,939 at the close of 1319 Fasli. Adding those newly brought to account as well as those newly contracted during the period under report the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,53,082. Out of this sum, Rs. 44,727 were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,08,355 at the end of 1321 Fasli.

54. During the two years under notice, Rs. 20,449 were spent on general improvements, Rs. 5,324 on the construction of buildings and Rs. 5,125 on the construction and improvement of tanks.

55. Of the 48 Wards under the guardianship of the Court of Wards at the end of 1321 Fasli, two were attending the Nizam College, 14 were being educated in Government and private schools, and 28 were under private tuition. The remaining four were too young to receive any kind of instruction.

## SECTION VIII.

### Well Irrigation.

56. During the period under report, 4,777 wells were sunk at a total cost of Rs. 5,72,963. The average cost per well was Rs. 120 varying from Rs. 39 in Karimnagar to Rs. 389 in Gulbarga.

57. Excluding the districts for which the necessary figures have not been furnished, the total area under well irrigation at the end of 1321 Fasli was 2,57,777 acres, an increase of 14,556 acres over the figure for 1319 Fasli, of which 176,687 acres were in Mahratwara and 81,090 acres in Telingana.

58. During the period under report no *takavi* advances were made to cultivators for sinking wells in their lands.

# CHAPTER III.



## Protection.



### SECTION I.

#### Legislative Council.

Constitution of the Council. 59. The constitution of the Legislative Council remained unchanged during the two years under report.

Acts passed 60 The Legislative Council met seven times in 1320 Fash and six times in 1321 Fash, and passed and following Acts —

- (1). An Act to amend the Military Regulations.
- (2). Census Act.
- (3). Mines Act.
- (4). Companies Act.
- (5). An Act regarding suits against Government.
- (6). An Act for the protection of Railway lands, Irrigation and Public Works.
- (7). An Act to amend the Act for the protection of Government officials
- (8). Currency Act.

Bills pending 61. The following bills were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of 1321 Fash:—

- (1). A Bill relating to the Limitation Act.
- (2). A Bill to amend the Act regarding protection of Nazims and Government Officials.
- (3). A Bill to amend the Postal Act.
- (4). A Bill relating to Stamps.
- (5). do Poisons.
- (6). do Treasure-trove.
- (7). A Bill to amend Revenue Act.
- (8). do Criminal Procedure Code.
- (9). do the Act regarding Criminal Tribes.
- (10). A Bill relating to Reformatories.
- (11). A Bill to amend the Registration Act.

## SECTION II.

**Civil Justice.**

62. The number of Civil Judges at the end of 1321 Fashl was the same as at the end of 1319 Fashl viz. 133.

Tribunals

At the close of 1319 Fashl the High Court was composed of the following Judges.—

Nawab Sarbuland Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowla Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Rai Balmukund, B. A.,	Offg. Do.
Moulvi Syed Hashim Bilgrami, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Addl. Do.

During the period under report Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Officiating Judicial Secretary, was confirmed as a Puisne Judge of the High Court and Moulvi Syed Hashim Bilgrami, B. A., Bar-at-Law, was retained as an Additional Puisne Judge. Thus the personnel of the High Court at the end of 1321 Fashl was as follows :—

Nawab Sarbuland Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowla Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Rai Balmukund, B. A.,	Do.
Moulvi Syed Hashim Bilgrami, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Addl. Do.

During the period under report Moulvi Abdul Ghafur Sahib officiated as a Puisne judge on two occasions.

63 The number of cases instituted in all courts during the period under report totalled 26,034 giving an average of 13,017 a year as against 14,715, the figure for the last Administration Report.

Litigation

The number of cases instituted in each of the classes of courts was as follows :—

Munsiffs' courts	..	.	12,690
Tahsil courts		.	3,731
City Civil court	.	.	4,721
District Courts	..	..	4,709
Divisional Courts.	..	..	75

The total value of the subject matter of the suits was Rs. 1,31,23,416 or Rs. 65,61,708 per annum as against Rs. 84,95,075, the annual average of the last report period.



The total number of civil appeals during the two years under report was 4,999 or on an average 2,499 a year as against 2,456 the annual average for 1316-19 Fasli.

The number of suits filed during the period in the High Court on its Original side was 108 or 54 per annum as against 75 in the last report period.

The number of appeals filed before the Divisional Bench during the period under report was 924 or 462 a year as against 501 in 1316-19 F.

The number of appeals filed before the Full Bench was 80 or 40 per annum against 56 in the last report period.

64. Including arrears there were 44,591 cases for disposal in all the Civil Courts during the period under report, of which  
Disposal of business. 35,600 were disposed of, giving an average of 17,800 per annum as against 18,793 in 1316-19 Fasli.

Of the cases disposed of 8,119 or 22·8 per cent were contested. Of the uncontested cases 6,108 or 22·2 per cent terminated in *ex-parte* decrees.

The number of cases disposed of by arbitration continues to be as small as ever, the total number of such cases during the period under report being 76 or 38 per annum as against 37 in 1316-19 Fasli.

The average duration of suits increased from 191 days in 1316-19 Fasli to 291 days in 1320-1321 Fasli in contested cases, and from 126 to 192 days in uncontested cases.

The average duration was, as before, the highest in the Divisional courts, being 698 days for contested cases and 370 for uncontested cases, and lowest in the Tahsil Courts, where the corresponding figures were 205 and 122 respectively.

Of the total number of appeals instituted during the two years under report 1,921 or 44·5 per cent were disposed of.

The average duration of an appeal was 217 days as against 185 in the previous report period.

65. Out of a total of 31,520 applications for execution of decrees  
Execution of decrees. 23,975 were disposed of during the period under report or on an average 11,987 per annum as against 13,229 the average for the period 1316-19 Fasli.

Of the applications pending at the end of 1321 Fasli, 4,217 have been pending for over six months. During the two years under report five judgment debtors were imprisoned and 53 arrested. There were 1,446 attachments of property, 950 sales of moveable property, and 428 sales of immoveable property.

66. Including arrears there were 375 original suits for disposal or  
The High Court. an average 178 per annum as against 243 in the last report period.

The Divisional Bench of the High Court disposed of 998 cases out of 1,608 for disposal. 138 appeals were dismissed as barred by limitation and 126 in default. In 454 appeals the decrees of the lower courts were confirmed, in 100 reversed, and in 35 altered. 106 were returned for further enquiry. The Full Bench disposed of 151 cases out of 212 filed. 42 of these were dismissed as barred by limitation and 8 in default. In 49 appeals the Judgment of the Divisional Bench was confirmed, in 23 reversed, and in 7 altered. 17 appeals were returned for further enquiry. The number of miscellaneous applications before the Full Bench was 510, of which 466 were disposed of. On the other hand, there were only two applications for revision during the period under report as against 201 in 1319 Fasli.

67. The total receipts of Civil Courts for the two years under report amounted to Rs 9,97,249 or on an average  
 Finance Rs. 4,98,624 a year as against Rs. 5,25,080, the average for the previous report period.

68. 180 candidates appeared for the Government Judicial Test of whom 136 were successful. 11 appeared for the First  
 Examinations and Second Grade Pleaders' Test of whom one passed in the First, three in the Second and two in the Third class. For the Third Grade Pleaders' Test 201 candidates appeared of whom 37 were successful.

69. During the period under report civil powers were conferred on 9 Jagirdars or their employees. One Jagirdar was  
 Miscellaneous empowered to try suits upto Rs. 5,000, one upto Rs. 2,000, three upto Rs. 1,000, one upto Rs 500 and three upto Rs. 100.

### **Criminal Justice.**

70. The number of Criminal Judges at the end of 1321 Fasli was 206  
 Tribunals against 204 in 1319 Fasli. The increase was due to the appointment of Probationary Judges.

71. The total number of criminal cases instituted in all courts during the two years under review was 26,202 with an  
 Cases newly Instituted average of 13,101 against 12,388 a year, the average for the last report period.

The number of Criminal appeals filed during the period under report was 2,259 or 1,129 per annum against 1,359 the annual average for 1316—1319 Fasli.

Only one case was filed on the Original side of the High Court during the review period against 8 per annum in 1316—1319 Fasli.

The number of fresh appeals preferred on the Appellate side of the High Court during the years under review was 560 with an average of 280 per year against 262 of the last Report period.

The number of cases sent up for confirmation to the High Court was 201 or an average of 100 a year as against 99, the annual average for 1316—1319 Fasli.

The number of revision cases before the High Court was 842 or 421 per annum against 220 a year in the last review period.

72 Including arrears the total number of criminal cases for disposal in all courts during the years under review was 29,367 or on an average 14,683 per annum against 12,805 a year in 1316-19 Fasli. Of these, 27,331 or 93·1 per cent were disposed of as against 97·4 per cent in 1316-19 Fasli. The average duration of a criminal case was 51 days as against 41 in the last period. The total number of persons under trial during the two years under report was 95,686 or 47,843 per annum as against 37,911 a year in 1316-19 Fasli. Out of these, the cases of 80,635 persons or 84·3 per cent were disposed of, 8,136 persons were convicted; 4,008 being awarded imprisonment for various terms, 4,024 fined, and 59 whipped.

In all 38,734 witnesses were examined by the criminal courts during the period under review. Of these 1,291 witnesses appeared only after issue of warrants.

Including arrears the total number of criminal appeals was 2,769 or on an average 1,384 per annum as against 1,611 the average for the last report period. Of these, 2,312 or 83·1 per cent were disposed of against 85 per cent 1316-19 Fasli. The average duration of a criminal appeal rose from 62 days in the previous report period to 104 days.

On the Appellate criminal side of the High Court 739 appeals were filed, which, including arrears, gives an average of 369 per year against 341 in 1316-19 Fasli. Out of these, in 327 appeals the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, in 97 altered, in 153 cancelled. Three were dismissed and 38 were sent back for further enquiry. The average duration of a criminal appeal in the High Court was 135 days.

Including arrears, the number of cases sent before the High Court for confirmation during the two years under report was 247 or 124 per annum against 122 in 1316-19 Fasli. Of these, 230 cases or 93·1 per cent were disposed of. 58 of the cases concerning 89 persons were sent up to Government for orders. Capital punishment was confirmed in 14 cases and imprisonment for life in 47 cases. As regards the cases decided by the High Court on its own authority, 249 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and four to simple imprisonment with fines. Of 1,120 Revision cases, 1,072 or 95·7 per cent were disposed of as against 74 per cent in 1316-19 Fasli.

73 The total receipts of the criminal courts for the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,01,367 against Rs. 1,95,684, the average for 1316-19 Fasli.

The total income of both the Civil and Criminal Courts during the two years under report amounted to Rs. 13,97,647 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,82,813. Thus the net cost to Government on account of the administration of justice in the two years 1320-21 Fasli was Rs. 2,85,166 or Rs. 1,42,583 a year as against Rs. 59,465, the average for the period 1316-19 Fasli. The decrease in receipts in 1320 Fasli was chiefly due to the decrease in the number of suits instituted and in the number of

candidates who appeared for the Law and Judicial examinations, whilst in 1321 Fasli it was due to a marked decrease in income under the heads "Stamps", "Pauper suits", "Fines" and "Miscellaneous", which is attributed (and rightly to a certain extent) to the prevalence of plague, on account of which Judicial work was practically suspended for two months.

### SECTION III.

#### Police Administration.

##### *City Police.*

74. The office of Kotwal was held by Sultan Yavar Jung Bahadur till 21st Khurdad 1321 Fasli, by Mahomed Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur from 22nd Khurdad to 8th Aban 1321 Fasli, and by Mir Mubarak Ali Khan Bahadur from 9th Aban 1321 Fasli, to the end of the period under report.

Control

75. In 1320 Fasli the City Police consisted of 40 officers and 3,072 men. In the following year the number of men was increased by two.

Strength

76. 193 men were struck off the strength of the force in 1320 Fasli owing to retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation and death, and 724 in 1321 F. 519 men are said to have deserted in 1321 Fasli against 133 in the previous year; but the reason for this increase has not been stated.

Dismissals, Desertions &c

77. The conduct of the force appears to have improved during the period under report. The percentage of men fined for breaches of discipline &c. was 10·03 against 18·7 in 1316-1319 Fasli.

Punishments

78. The average number of promotions in the force rose from 126 in 1316-1319 Fasli to 302 in 1320-1321 Fasli.

Promotions

79. The expenditure incurred on the City Police during the period under report was Rs. 9,38,996 an average of Rs. 4,69,498 per annum against Rs. 4,35,801 in 1316-1319 Fasli.

Expenditure

80. The number of cases of cognizable crime reported by the City Police during the period under report averaged, 990 per annum against 925 in 1316-1319 Fasli. Of these 12 per cent were serious offences against person and property (including six murder cases), 71 per cent minor offences against person and property and the rest miscellaneous offences.

Cognizable Crime

81. During the period under report, there was a slight decrease in the detection of crime. The percentage of cases detected and put up for trial was 68 per cent against 81 per cent in 1316-1319 Fasli. Of the prosecutions 89·6 per cent were

Detection and Prevention of Crime

decided, 70·8 per cent ending in conviction. None of the murder cases sent up for trial were disposed of by the end of 1321 Fash.

82. In all property worth Rs. 89,653 was reported to have been stolen during the two years under notice. Of this, property valued at Rs. 53,351 was recovered. The percentage of recovery was 59·6 against 51·7 in the previous report period.

83. The nuisance cases prosecuted during the period under report averaged 1,899 per year against 1,384 in 1316-1319 Fash.

84. 29 cases of suicide and 240 cases of accidental death were reported by the police in 1320 and 1321 F. 49 cases of accidental death were caused by fire and 68 by drowning. During the same period the police took charge of 97 children, who had strayed away from home.

#### *District Police*

85. Mr. A C Hankin C S. I., C. I. E., was Inspector General of Police during the period under report except for six months (from 1st Thir 1320 F.), when he was on combined leave and Mr. Hugh Gough, Deputy Inspector General of Police, acted for him.

86. The strength of the District Police force during the two years under report was as below —

Year.	Officers.	Men.
1320 Fash	1,169	8,843
1321 „	1,187	8,895

87. The total expenditure on the District Police in each of the years under report as compared with the average cost for the previous report period is shown below :—

Year.	Expenditure M S. Rs.
Average for 1316—19 Fash.	16,51,773
1320 „	18,69,109
1321 „	18,79,267

The increase in expenditure in 1320 Fash was due to the installation of electric lights and fans in the Inspector General's Office, payment of grain compensation allowance, the inclusion of salaries paid to 400 recruits newly enlisted in the latter half of 1319 Fash and to other miscellaneous expenditure. The increase in 1321 Fash was chiefly due to the remuneration paid to the Jaglias of the Aurangabad and Bhir districts.

Distribution among Districts

88. The following statement shows the distribution of the police force in 1321 Fashl —

District	No of Police in 1321 F	District Population	District Area	Proportion of police to population <i>(One police man to people)</i>	Proportion of police to area <i>(One policeman to square mls)</i>
Aurangabad	988	8,69,787	6,212	830 3	6 2
Bhui	482	6,22,531	4,132	1291 5	8 5
Paibhami	552	7,79,674	5,127	1412 4	9 2
Nandori	632	7,04,549	3,797	1114 7	6 0
Gulbarga	750	11,50,933	6,719	1534 5	8 9
Raichur	831	9,96,684	6,791	1199 4	8 2
Osmanabad	245	6,35,977	2,748	2595 8	11 1
Bidar	402	8,89,527	5,857	2212 7	14 5
Medak	151	6,87,137	3,215	1055 5	4 9
Nizamabad	647	5,68,009	3,278	877 9	5 0
Mahbubnagar	703	7,47,178	5,147	1062 8	7 8
Nalgonda	759	10,44,381	6,104	1362 8	8 0
Warangal	799	9,05,414	7,948	1138 1	9 9
Karimnagar	563	11,31,637	5,738	1983 8	10 1
Adilabad	696	6,20,426	7,294	891 4	10 4
Madras Road	48				
Detective Police	137				
Total	9,891	1,23,53,894	80,087	1249 0	8 1

89. There were 105 students under instruction in the Police Training School at the end of 1319 Fashl. During the period under report 323 were admitted. Allowing for 32 dismissals, 78 returned to the districts and 176 passed out, the strength at the close of 1321 Fashl was 142. Mr. P. M. Greany was Superintendent of the School throughout the period under report except for 3 months.

90 Statistics of punishments in the District Police are given below:—

Number punished	1320 F.	1321 F.
Officers	820	753
Men	960	1,249
Total	1,780	2,002

Excluding punishments awarded by judicial courts, the total number of punishments awarded for breach of police regulations averaged 1,891 per annum as against 1,923 in 1316—1319 Fashl. Of these 786 were inflicted on officers as against 729 in the quadrennium ending 1319 Fashl.

91. The results of the action taken by the police in investigated cases are shown below —

Particulars	1320 Fashl	1321 Fashl
Number of cases investigated	6,297	5,280
„ „ traced	3,287	2,985
„ „ sent before the magistrate	3,050	2,736
„ „ decided	2,774	2,700
„ „ in which convictions were obtained	1,878	1,647
Percentage of cases traced to investigated	51 8	56 5
„ „ committed to traced	93 3	91 6
„ „ decided to traced	90 9	98 6
„ „ convictions in decided cases	67 7	61 0
Number of persons arrested	6,382	6,247
„ „ sent before the magistrate	5,884	5,486
„ „ in whose case decision was given	5,438	5,051
„ „ convicted	2,912	2,476
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	45 6	39 6
„ „ to those sent before the magistrate	49 4	45 1
„ „ to those in whose case decision was given	53 5	49 0

The number of cognizable cases investigated by the police during the period under report was 11,577 or 5,788 per annum as against 5,487 in 1316-1319 F. Of these, 4,731 were returned as serious, 4,620 as minor, offences against person and property, and the rest as miscellaneous.

92. The following statement gives particulars of property stolen and recovered during the period under report :—

Particulars.	1320 F	1321 F
	M. S. Rs	M. S. Rs
Value of property stolen	2,80,997	2,79,706
„ „ recovered	1,10,420	1,01,602
Percentage of property recovered	39 3	36 3

The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 37·8 during the period under report as against 40·3 in 1316-1319 F.

Murders

93. Statistics of murder cases are given below —

Particulars.				1320 F.	1321 F.
Number of murders by dacoits	...	...		3	...
„ „ robbers	..	...		17	7
„ „ poison	...	...		5	2
Other murders	...	..	...	63	71
Total				88	80
Number of attempts at murder.	...	..		10	7
„ „ culpable homicide	..			66	44
Total				76	51
Grand Total				164	131

During the two years under report 168 murder cases were investigated by the District Police, of which the district of Bhir was credited with 19 cases, Parbhani with 17, Nalgonda and Nizamabad with 14 each, Raichur with 13 and Gulbarga and Bidar with 12 each.

Dacoities

94. The following table exhibits the results of police action in dacoity cases:—

Particulars.				1320 F.	1321 F.
Number of true cases	...	...	...	71	108
„ traced	...	...	..	50	53
„ committed to magistrate	..	...	...	47	38
„ decided	...	...		42	34
„ convictions obtained	...	...	...	29	12
Value of property stolen M. S. Rs.	...	.		53,269	41,263
„ of property recovered	...	...	...	23,752	4,067



Robberies. 95. The following table shows the number of robberies committed during the period under report :—

Particulars.	1320 F.	1321 F.
Number of robberies in dwelling houses ...	14	8
„ of robberies on the highway ...	94	63
Other robberies ...	45	104
Total ...	153	175

House breaking, Cattle theft &c 96. The number of cases of house-breaking and theft in each of the years under report was as follows :—

Nature of offence.	1320 F.	1321 F.
House-trespass or house-breaking ...	907	502
Cattle-theft ...	541	418
Ordinary theft ...	1,276	1,020
Total ...	2,724	2,340

97. There were 24 offences relating to coin in the two years under report, 3 of manufacturing and 16 of uttering false coins in 1320 Fasli, and 5 of uttering false coins in 1321 Fasli. “ The entire disappearance of the crime of counterfeiting coin from His Highness’ Dominions as shown by this year’s returns ” says the Inspector General of Police in his report for 1321 F. “ is a matter for congratulation and is due to the very strict watch exercised over the criminal tribe known as Chapperbands. The surveillance has been rigid and that coupled with the excellent measures adopted by the Bombay Government for the settling of these people has been the chief cause for the decrease.”

98. The number of non-cognizable offences reported to the police for enquiry in each year was as follows :—

Particulars.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fash,
Number of cases for disposal ...	231	213
„ „ persons arrested and summoned .	217	184
„ „ persons released ...	125	102
„ „ persons convicted ...	75	76
„ „ cases pending at the end of the year...	71	76

99. Mr. W. A. Gayer held charge of the Department till 10th Dai 1321 Fasli, when he went on a year's combined leave and Mr. Manohar Lal Puri B. A., Head-quarters Superintendent, held charge to the 4th Isfandar, when Mr. L. B. Goad of the United Provinces Police took charge and worked till the close of the year.

The re-organisation scheme of the Department which was sanctioned in 1319 Fasli, was given effect to from the 1st Azur 1320 Fasli. Under this scheme the old Khufia Police, the Thagi and Dakaiti Force and the Barkandaz Force, which originally formed the Criminal Investigation Department, were amalgamated.

The number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the two years under report is shown below:—

Particulars.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
Cases dealt with .	509	268
„ decided ...	344	238
„ dismissed .	5	10
„ transferred	1	26
Persons arrested .	731	549
„ convicted	401	248
„ released .	73	145
„ dead	...	3
„ transferred ...	1	75

In 1321 Fasli 4 murder and 21 dacoiti cases were investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department but they were able to obtain conviction in only one of the latter.

100. The number and cost of the Rohillas employed in the districts in each of the years under report were as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Expenditure. M. S. Rs.
1320 Fasli	49	6,615
1321 Fasli	47	6,513

101. The number and cost of the Sikh force are given below:—

Year.	Number.	Expenditure. M. S. Rs.
1320 Fasli	1,103	1,79,168
1321 Fasli	1,102	1,77,807

## SECTION IV.

## Jails

102. As in previous years there were five central and 12 district jails with the reformatory school and the leper asylum at Jalna under the control of the Inspector General of Jails

103. Mr A C. Hankin, C S. I., C. I. E., continued as Inspector General of Jails throughout the period under report except for 6 months (commencing from 1st Thir 1320 Fash), when he was on combined leave and Mr. Hugh Gough, Deputy Inspector General, officiated for him.

104 The following table gives the number of convicts confined in all the jails in each of the years under report —

Fash year.	Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Daily average number of prisoners		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1320	2,277	42	2,319	2,760	114	2,874	5,037	156	5,193	2,800	115	2,915	2,237	41	2,278	2,167	42	2,209
1321	2,237	41	2,278	2,530	120	2,650	4,767	161	4,928	2,908	120	3,028	1,859	41	1,900	1,897	33	1,930

From the above table it will be seen that there were 2,319 convicts in all the jails at the commencement of 1320 Fash. During the two years under report 5,524 convicts were admitted into, and 5,943 released from, all the jails leaving 1,900 prisoners at the end of 1321 Fash. The daily average roll of convicts was 2,069 as against 2,491 in 1316-1319 F. Of the prisoners admitted during the period under report 83·5 per cent were between the ages of 16 and 40, and 13·8 per cent between the ages of 40 and 60. In all 11 prisoners were admitted into the leper asylum. The number of prisoners discharged during the two years under notice averaged 2,971 as against 2,778 in 1316-1319 Fash. During the period under report 908 convicts were released for good conduct, 240 by His Highness' commands and 186 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 (8th Bahman 1321 Fash).

Central Jails 105. The admissions into the five central jails were as follows :—

Central Jails.	1320 Fash.	1321 Fash.
Hyderabad .	576	644
Aurangabad .	182	200
Gulbarga	174	176
Warangal	289	235
Nizamabad .	224	112

Escapes and Captures 106. During the period under report 17 prisoners escaped from the jails, of whom 7 were re-captured.

Juvenile Prisoners. 107. During the period under report 71 juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age) were admitted into all the jails. Of these 23 were sent to the reformatory school.

Female Prisoners 108 The number of female prisoners admitted into all the jails during the period under report is shown below :—

Civil Condition.	1320 Fash.	1321 Fash.
Married . . . . .	85	102
Unmarried . . . . .	10	1
Widows . . . . .	15	12
Prostitutes . . . . .	4	5
Total .	114	120

109. 214 or 38 per cent of the total number of persons admitted into the jails in 1320 and 1321 Fashl were literate. 724 were taught different trades, such as tent making, carpet making, carpentry &c.

110. The following table classifies the prisoners admitted into jails in 1320 and 1321 Fashl according to the occupations they followed prior to their imprisonment.—

Nature of Occupation.	1320 Fashl.	1321 Fashl.
Government servants	85	78
Private „ . . .	212	201
Cultivators	464	517
Traders and Mechanics .	275	195
Others	1,838	1,659
Total	2,874	2,650

111. The following table classifies the prisoners according to their religion.—

Religion.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
Mahomedans	455	604
Hindus . . . . .	1,427	1,288
Christians . . . . .		16
Others . . . . .	992	742
Total	2,874	2,650

Hindus formed 49·1 per cent of the total admissions during the two years under report and Mahomedans 19·1 per cent.

112. The number of prisoners against whom one or more previous convictions were traced was as follows:—

Year.	No. of prisoners.
1320 Fashl	396
1321 Fasli	380

On an average previous convictions were proved against 388 prisoners in each year under report as against 663 in 1316-1319 Fasli. Old offenders formed 14 per cent of the total admissions as against 25·1 per cent in the previous report period. In this connection the Inspector General of Jails complains that the courts still continue to ignore previous convictions in passing sentences and that though the High Court has ruled that previous convictions of a prisoner should invariably be noted in his conviction warrant, the order is more often than not ignored by the courts.

113. During the two years under report 35 per cent of the total number of prisoners admitted into all the jails were sentenced to one month's imprisonment or less as against 39·5 in 1316-19 Fasli. The number of those sentenced to not more than one month in each year was as follows:—

Year.	No of prisoners
1320 Fasli	975
1321 Fasli	960

114. The number of convicts sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment in each of the years under report is given below:—

Year.	No. of convicts.
1320 Fasli	388
1321 Fasli	265

115. During the period under report capital punishment was inflicted on six persons and 43 were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

116 The following table shows the number of offences committed by the convicts in the different jails and the number of punishments awarded therefor:—

Fasli Year.	Number of offences.	Number of punishments.
1320	477	484
1321	812	823

The number of offences committed by prisoners in jails averaged 644 per year as against 582 in 1316-1319 Fasli, the increase being due to a riot in the Warangal jail in 1321 Fasli, in which 234 convicts were concerned. 85·5 per cent of the offences were committed in the district jails as against 69·6 per cent in 1316-1319 Fasli. In the City Central Jail the average number of offences fell from 177 in 1316-1319 Fasli to 93 during the two years under report.

Corporal punishment was given in 14.4 per cent, fetters and hand-cuffs in 10.3 per cent and penal diet in 7.6 per cent of the total number of breaches of jail discipline. Solitary confinement was given in only 10 cases during the period under report as against 204 in 1316-1319 Fash.

Eleven criminal offences committed in jails were punished by the courts.

117. The number of under-trial prisoners in jail in each of the years under report is given below:—

Fash Year	In jail at the commencement of the year	Admitted during the year	Total	Discharged from all causes	Remaining at the end of the year	Daily average strength.
1320	783	5,232	6,020	5,129	891	896
1321	891	5,718	6,601	5,593	1,021	977

The average daily strength of under-trial prisoners was 936 or 31.1 per cent of the daily number of convicts in all the jails. This gives an increase of 2.3 per cent on the figure for the last report and is attributed by the Inspector General of Police to the insufficient number of First Class Magistrates.

118. The following table shows the gross expenditure, cash earnings and net expenditure of the jails during the period under report as compared with the corresponding annual averages for the preceding four years.—

Fash Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Cash Earnings.	Net Expenditure.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Average for } 1316-1319 }	5,46,025	2,31,408	3,14,617
1320 ...	6,01,537	2,34,306	2,67,231
1321 ...	5,51,245	2,21,750	3,29,495

The increase in gross expenditure in 1320 Fash was due to heavy purchases of raw materials made for tents for His Highness the Nizam's Camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. The large orders for these tents account for the increase in cash earnings in that year.

The following statement shows the net cost as well as the dieting charges per head in the jails :—

Particulars.	Average for 1316-19 Fasli.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Net cost per head. .	97-15-4	86-1-0	113-5-6
Dieting charges per head	40-7-0	38-9-10	44-8-6

Vital Statistics 119. Vital statistics for the period under report are given below :—

Fasli Years	Daily average strength of prisoners	Total admissions into hospitals	Daily average sick.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average strength.
1320	3,105	10,506	28 7	73	23 5
1321	2,977	9,753	26 7	74	25 8

During the period under report the death rate was 24·4 per mille of the total jail population as against 19·7 in 1316-1319 Fasli. There were 19 deaths from cholera in the whole period, of which 14 occurred in the district jails and five in the City Central Jail.

## SECTION V.

### Registration.

120. There were 19 registry offices and 113 sub-registry offices in the Dominions at the end of 1321 Fasli as against 19 and 110 respectively in 1319 Fasli. Of the sub-registry offices three were in Jagirs and four in Samastans.

121. The number and kind of documents registered in each of the years under report were as follows :—

Year.	Immoveable Property		Moveable Property.	Wills.	Authority for Adoption
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory & Optional.		
1320 Fasli	6,984	5,791	2,589	40	29
1321 Fasli	7,810	5,611	2,375	37	19



The value of the property registered under these documents was as follows:—

	M. S. Rs.
1320 Fash	1,07,19,044
1321 Fash	1,10,17,723

Income and Expenditure 122. The income and expenditure of the Registration Department were as follows.—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
1320 Fash	1,21,305	74,690	46,615
1321 Fash	1,28,534	84,939	43,595

## SECTION VI.

### Hyderabad Municipality.

Municipal Receipts 123. The following statement gives the total receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality in each of the years under report:—

Heads.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Government grant ... ..	3,50,000	5,00,000
House tax . . . . .	92,566	81,657
Animal and Vehicle tax ... ..	14,828	14,128
Scavenger tax ... ..	10,407	8,192
Hackney fees ... ..	20,331	15,848
Slaughter-house fees ....	339	498
Quit rent of land and bazaars ....	21,255	16,991
Water-tax collection fee....	3,316	3,357
Fees charged for repairs of contractors' Municipal casks . . . . .	5,103	6,140
Municipal fines ... ..	3,603	2,361
Miscellaneous receipts. . . . .	28,795	34,607
Total ...	5,50,943	6,83,779

The arrears on account of house-tax at the end of 1321 Fash amounted to Rs. 4,49,275.

124 The total expenditure incurred by the Municipality was as follows:—

Heads.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Secretary's Office establishment ... ..	48,759	51,532
Taxation Department ... ..	31,843	35,361
Health, Conservancy & Night soil Departments.	2,55,473	2,63,543
Engineering Department ... ..	12,695	12,471
Construction & Maintenance of drains, roads, buildings &c. ... ..	97,769	89,263
Road watering ... ..	13,984	16,251
Lighting ... ..	26,648	28,761
Workshop & stores ... ..	5,184	7,924
Printing charges .	3,623	2,672
Establishment in Public Works Secretariat and Accountant General's Office	18,392	18,371
Miscellaneous charges ... ..	21,271	32,691
Total .	5,35,641	5,58,849

The following statement exhibits the percentage of each item of expenditure on the total cost of the Municipality in each of the years under report:—

Heads.	1320 Fash	1321 Fash
Secretary's Office establishment including Taxation Department ... ..	15 4	15 6
Health, Conservancy and night soil Departments .. .	47 6	47 2
Engineering Department ... ..	2 8	2 2
Construction and maintenance of roads, drains, buildings &c	18 2	15 9
Road watering .. ..	2 6	2 9
Lighting ... ..	4 9	5 1
Miscellaneous charges .. ..	9 0	11 1

125. The total length of roads in charge of the Municipality at the close of 1321 Fash was the same as at the end of 1319 Fash *viz*, 64 27 miles. During the two years under report 19½ miles of roads were constructed. The cost of maintaining the full length of roads averaged Rs 566 per mile per annum during the report period as against Rs 450 a mile in 1316-1319 Fash.

Roads

126. The total length of the drainage system controlled by the Municipality was 2,70,277 feet at the end of 1319 Fash. During the period under report 29,186 feet of new drains were constructed

Drains

127. The length of roads lighted at the end of 1321 Fash was 56½ miles, an increase of 8½ miles over the figure for 1319 Fash, and the number of lamps in use within Municipal limits at the end of 1321 Fash was 1,955 as against 1,906 in 1319 Fash. The annual cost per lamp averaged Rs. 14-5-3 during the period under report as against Rs 15-13-0 in 1316-19 Fash

Lighting

128. 1,53,617 feet of roads were watered during the two years under report at an average cost of Rs 15,119 per year.

Road Watering.

129. There were 20 fires within the Municipal limits during the two years under report but in none was the property damaged considerable. About 6,185 stray dogs were destroyed by the Municipality during the report period. On an average 3,476 cattle and 19,903 sheep were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses in the city in each of the years under report. 13,004 Municipal offences were prosecuted in the two years under notice, out of which 7,700 ended in conviction. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 4,852. On an average each year 2,405 applications for constructing new buildings and extensions of existing ones were received, of which 1,768 were granted.

Miscellaneous



## SECTION. VII.

### Local Funds.

130. There was no change in the number or constitution of the Local Boards during the two years under report.

Number and Constitution of Local Boards

131. The Local Funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 23,42,177 at the beginning of 1320 Fash. The total receipts in 1320 and 1321 Fash amounted to Rs. 36,76,302 and the expenditure to Rs 22,46,387. In other words, the average annual income was Rs. 18,38,151 against Rs. 16,58,883 in the quadrennium 1316-1319 Fash, and the average expenditure Rs. 11,23,193 against Rs. 11,12,518.

Total Receipts.

## SECTION VIII.

**Military Department.**

132 The total expenditure of the Military Department in each of  
Expenditure the two years under report was as follows —

Establishment.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Irregular Troops	24,63,174	23,55,585
Regular Troops	10,48,688	11,36,807
Golconda Brigade	3,84,789	3,91,177
Imperial Service Troops	9,92,967	10,52,926
Nizam Mahbub Regiment	3,20,110	2,85,986
Volunteers	1,220	1,279
Magazine	8,958	10,512
Total	52,19,906	52,84,272

133. The average strength of the Irregular Troops was 13,533, and  
Strength and Cost the average cost Rs. 24,09,379 (excluding Rs. 1,14,782  
spent on the Nazim's office, &c.) as against  
Rs. 28,16,640 in the last report period.

134. During the two years under report 235 men, 73 horses, one  
Reduction palki, four elephants and 11 camels were struck off the  
strength of the Troops owing chiefly to transfers to  
different *ilakas*.

There was no change as regards the *sheristas* of the Irregular  
Troops. But the number of *avurdas* under Jamadars was further reduced  
from 134 to 117.

135. On an average 3,880 sepoy were employed on guard duty in  
Distribution of Troops the districts in each of the years under notice, the  
rest being stationed in the City.

136. The Regular Troops consisted of 46 officers and 3,653 men in  
Regular Troops 1320 Fashl, and 47 officers and 3,648 men in 1321 F.  
The average cost per year was Rs. 10,92,747 as  
against Rs. 11,71,560 in 1316-19 Fashl. The age of the men averaged 31.06  
years, height 5 feet and 6.5 inches and chest measurement 32.53 inches.  
543 recruits were enlisted in the two years.

137. 128 persons were dismissed or discharged without pension or gratuity, 131 retired on pension or gratuity and 274 were struck off the rolls owing to desertion or resignation.

Dismissals and Retirements.

138. The strength of the Golconda Brigade averaged 1,274 and the cost Rs. 3,87,983. The average cost during the last report period was Rs. 3,43,767. The average height of the men was 5 feet 5 inches and chest measurement 32.4 inches. In all 153 recruits were enlisted and 24 men were retired on pension or gratuity.

Golconda Brigade.

139. The strength of the two Lancer regiments comprising the Imperial Service Troops was eight officers and 633 men in 1320 F. and eight officers and 688 men in 1321 Fasli. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,92,967 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 10,52,926 in the next year or Rs. 10,22,946 per annum as against Rs. 7,28,129 in the last report period. 195 recruits were enlisted during the two years under report. 1,214 swords were purchased in 1320 Fasli.

Imperial Service Troops.

140. The strength of the Nizam Mahbub Regiment was 1,246 in each of the years under report and the average cost Rs. 3,03,048. The average cost for the last report period was Rs. 2,63,094.

Nizam Mahbub Regiment.

141. The strength of His Highness the Nizam's Own Mounted Volunteer Corps was 56 in 1320 Fasli and 59 in 1321 Fasli and cost Rs. 1,220 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 1,279 in 1321 Fasli.

Volunteers.

142. The expenditure on account of the Government Powder Factory was Rs. 8,958 in 1320 Fasli and Rs. 10,512 in 1321 Fasli.

Magazine.

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# CHAPTER IV.



## Production and Distribution.



### SECTION I.

#### Weather and Crops.

143. The agricultural year commences in Hyderabad in the month of June or about four months previous to the commencement of the official year, which begins in the month of October

Rainfall

The following table gives the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period in each of the two years under report.—

Monsoon months.	1319-20 F	1320-21 F.
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
South-West monsoon —	Inches.	Inches.
June	7.63	4.00
July	4.71	5.47
August	7.77	8.36
September	11.49	3.31
North-East monsoon —		
October	3.00	0.60
November	1.32	0.89
Total for the monsoon period	36.82	22.63
Total for the year (May to April)	37.86	25.67

144. The rainfall of 1319-1320 Fasli was plentiful, the total average for the Dominions being 37.86 inches against 26.61 inches in the previous year. The monsoon set in at the usual time; agricultural operations were actively commenced and the season opened with very fair prospects. The area under the oil-seeds crops increased by about 85,800 acres and the area

Character of the Season of  
1320 F

under cotton by 160,800 acres. But heavy rain in the month of September seriously damaged the cotton crops, especially in the Parbhani and Nander districts, which are the greatest cotton-producing districts in the State. Consequently, instead of a 16 anna crop the outturn was estimated at 6 to 8 annas in the rupee. The actual returns show that the exports of cotton this year were 2,56,227 bales against 4,21,919 bales in 1318-1319 Fashl.

The early jawari crop also suffered from the heavy rain, as it was ripening at the time. Some of the land sown with early jawari and cotton was ploughed up and re-sown with rabi grain crops. But, unfortunately, just when the rabi crops were reaching maturity, a severe and unusual frost seriously damaged the jawari crop in many parts of the Mahratwara districts, with the result that the outturn was less than the normal. The wheat crop, which is also a rabi crop, suffered less from the frost, and the outturn was satisfactory.

On the other hand, the rice, sesamum, castor-seed and other oil-seed crops were unusually fine.

The season of 1320 Fashl may be regarded as favourable on the whole, despite the injury done to the cotton crop by late rains.

145. The monsoon commenced in the first week of June, in fact there was rain at the end of May. But there were prolonged breaks in the months of July and September, which were a source of anxiety for sometime. The total rainfall amounted to 25.67 inches, that is 12.19 inches less than in 1319-1320 Fashl. The rainfall was in defect in almost all the districts, especially Aurangabad, Bhir, parts of Nizamabad, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts, where the kharif crop was damaged to some extent. The early rice crop, which was limited in area, also suffered from want of sufficient rain or tank water supply in parts of Nander, Gulbarga, Medak, Nizamabad, and Warangal districts. The rabi crop was fair to good, but it was slightly injured by the rain that fell in the month of February. The late rice crop was generally fair to good, but circumscribed in area.

On the whole the season and crops of this year must be classed as much below the average.

146. The following table shows the area under cultivation and the outturn of the principal crops compared with the figures for 1319 Fashl:—

Fashl year	Cotton		Oil-seeds		Wheat		Jawari.	
	Acreage.	Total crop in tons	Acreage.	Total crop in tons	Acreage	Total crop in tons.	Acreage.	Total crop in tons
• 1319	3,401,042	400,000	2,829,102	117,157	1,096,912	67,900	7,229,961	625,141
1320	3,581,897	400,000	2,914,964	161,310	1,163,824	97,186	6,911,614	517,564
1321	3,284,408	300,000	2,966,274	140,625	970,007	42,796	8,284,755	689,259

## SECTION II.

**Manufactures.**

147. As before, there were three Spinning and Weaving Mills during the two years under notice—(1) The Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, (2) the Mahbubshahi Gulbarga Mills, and (3) the Aurangabad Mills. Besides these there were 82 cotton ginning and pressing factories working at the close of 1321 F. as against 100 at the end of 1319 Fasli. Many of the factories in the Aurangabad and Bhir districts were closed owing to the poor outturn of cotton crop due to the unfavourable season of 1321 Fasli. Of the cotton factories the weaving and spinning mills employed on an average 2,918 hands and 63 of the ginning and pressing factories 5,382 hands.

148. At the close of 1319 Fasli, there were eleven rice-cleaning factories, seven flour mills, and eleven oil mills working in the districts, and four ice factories, one flour and one tile factory in the City of Hyderabad. At the close of 1321 Fasli, there were 21 rice mills, eleven flour mills and one silk factory in the districts and two distilleries, two ice factories, one Soda factory, one flour mill, one tile factory and one iron foundry in the City of Hyderabad.

149. The Hyderabad Boiler and Machinery Act passed in 1319 Fasli was brought into force at the beginning of 1320 Fasli. An Inspector of Boilers and Machinery was appointed on the 20th Farwardi 1320 Fasli, and up to the end of 1321 Fasli he inspected 69 factories with 96 boilers.



## SECTION III.

**Trade.**

150 The statistics of the trade of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are based upon Customs and Railway traffic returns.

As stated in para 162 of the previous Administration Report, Customs houses are grouped in ten divisions, three of which deal exclusively with road-borne traffic, while the remaining seven deal with rail-borne as well as road-borne traffic.



151 The following statement shows the value of imports and exports (in thousands of rupees) in the two years under report as compared with the average for 1816-1819 Fashl —

Value of Imports in thousands				Value of Exports in thousands			
Articles	Average for 1816-19 Fashl	1820 Fashl	1821 Fashl	Articles	Average for 1816-19 Fashl	1820 Fashl	1821 Fashl
	Rs	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs-	Rs
Gram	29,12	89 50	78 90	Gram	98,88	45,12	1,14,19
Pece goods	1,36,48	1,47,96	1,51,49	Sesamum	50 61	47 32	72,13
Yarn	52,31	67,45	71 22	Cotton	3,68 01	3,37,87	3,87,74
Salt	41,53	39,42	35,76	Linseed	46,26	1,29 09	84,83
Silk	11,94	9,35	14,15	Castor seed	75,13	1,53 11	1,18,57
Sugar and jaggery	33,85	42,24	41,64	Ground nuts	6,81	24,72	22,57
Fruits	22,81	21,59	22,44	Indigo	91	38	21
Betel nuts	9,64	9,92	8,77	Oils and ghee	13 59	27 27	14,48
Cattle	14 89	18,11	15,00	Timber	5,33	1,13	2,38
Copper and brass utensils	8,74	12,76	11,51	Pece goods	1,77	3,09	1,95
Iron	14,21	14,26	15,05	Hides	32,37	33,09	36,87
Timber	4,42	4,01	3,06	Cattle	20,48	24 21	22,51
Other articles	1,80,95	1,46,46	4,24,80	Other articles	63,92	67,41	89,35
Silver	41,52	28,06	12,81				
Gold	50,74	48,70	47,40				
Total	6,53,16	6,99 89	9,58,03	Total	8,04,86	8,93,86	9,68,38
Value of <i>main</i> articles	42,63	43,12	60,05	Value of <i>main</i> articles	22,08	19,37	17,42
Grand Total	6,95,79	7,43,01	10,18,08	Grand Total	8 28,95	9,13,73	9 85,80

The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during 1320 and 1321 Fashl was Rs. 3,660.62 lakhs, an average of Rs. 1,830.31 lakhs per annum against Rs. 1,597.76 lakhs in the quadrennium 1316-1319 Fashl. The average imports were valued at Rs. 880.50 lakhs against Rs. 695.82 lakhs and the exports at Rs. 946.76 lakhs against 901.94 lakhs. The increase in imports was chiefly in grain, yarn, sugar and jaggery, and unclassified articles and the exports in linseed, castor-seed and ground nuts.

Since 1311 Fashl, the value of exports has always exceeded the imports except in 1321 Fashl, when the imports exceeded the exports by 32.28 lakhs.

152. The cotton harvest of the period under report was poor as compared with that of 1319 Fashl. The total value of exports of cotton in 1320 Fashl was in round numbers 338 lakhs, and in 1321 Fashl 387 lakhs.

153. The imports of piece goods fell from Rs. 148.14 lakhs in 1319 Fashl to Rs. 147.96 lakhs in 1320 Fashl, but rose to 155 lakhs in 1321 Fashl, which is the highest figure on record.

154. The imports of grain were heaviest in 1320 Fashl, when they were valued at 89.5 lakhs, but they fell in 1321 Fashl to 78.9 lakhs.

155. The value of yarn imports increased from 53½ lakhs in 1319 Fashl to 71½ lakhs in 1321 Fashl, which is the highest figure on record.

156. The value of imports of iron amounted to 14½ lakhs in 1320 Fashl and 15 lakhs in 1321 Fashl as against 12½ lakhs in 1319 Fashl.

157. The value of timber imports during the period under report averaged 3.5 lakhs per annum as against 4.4 lakhs in the previous quadrennium.

158. The value of linseed, sesamum, castor seed and ground nuts exported during the period under report averaged 326 lakhs as against 179 lakhs during the four years ending 1319 Fashl. The increase of 82 per cent is due to the very heavy exports of linseed and castor seed in 1320 Fashl.

159. The value of indigo exported fell from Rs. 43,000 in 1319 Fashl to Rs 38,000 in 1320 Fashl and still further to Rs 21,000 in 1321 Fashl

160. The following statement exhibits in tons the volume of principal imports and exports carried by H. H. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway during the two years under report as compared with the average tonnage for 1316-1319 Fashl.—

Staples	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	Average for 1316-1319 Fashl	1911 1320-21 F	1912 1321-22 F	Average for 1316-1319 Fashl	1911 1320-21 F	1912 1321-22 F
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Grain .	18,226	27,226	48,011	49,160	37,088	75,556
Salt .	34,332	47,659	48,673			
Sugar and Jaggery	8,888	11,797	10,725			
Castor seed	..			58,599	125,024	85,469
Oil seeds	.	..		75,115	93,431	82,524
Cotton .				32,339	20,628	29,751
Miscellaneous	45,561	42,260	48,981	28,745	28,961	36,428

#### SECTION IV.

#### Public Works Department.

##### General Branch.

161. During the period under report Mr. Mahomed Karamatullah, Control. B. A., F. C. H., held charge of the office of Superintending Engineer.

162. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch in each of the years under report is shown below as compared with 1319 Fashl —

Designation of Staff.	1319 Fashl.	1320 Fashl.	1321 Fashl.
<i>Permanent Establishment.</i>	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Superintending Engineer ..	12,000	12,000	12,000
Assistant Superintending Engineer	17,455	18,000	18,000
Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer	7,743	6,100	5,271
Clerks and Servants (Superintending Engineer's Office)	43,461	44,984	46,339
District Engineers	41,753	53,111	41,227
Assistant Engineers .	57,349	64,960	64,177
Probationary Assistant Engineers and Mechanical Engineer	18,943	6,331	5,800
Supervisors	76,699	69,897	59,206
Surveyors and Overseers	50		
Maistries	42,689	40,595	40,584
Clerks and Servants (District Offices)	66,418	67,066	63,563
Total ...	3,84,560	3,83,044	3,56,167
Temporary Establishment	263	8,093	4,325
Temporary Establishment for Flood Remedial Works	90,478	87,516	52,575
Total of Officers and Establishment (Permanent and Temporary.) ...	4,75,301	4,78,653	4,13,067
Fixed allowances of Executive Staff including Superintending Engineer's Office .	1,90,552	1,34,340	1,19,865
Grand Total ...	6,65,853	6,12,993	5,32,932

163 The Budget grant to the General Branch in each of the two years under report was 37 and 35 lakhs respectively, giving an average of 36 lakhs a year as against 32 lakhs in the preceding quadrennium.

164 The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred by the General Branch in each of the years under report :—

Heads.	1920 F.	1921 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Buildings . . . . .	8,35,052	9,54,074
Communications . . . . .	9,47,949	10,93,433
Supplies and Stores (tools, plants, road-rollers, etc)	1,636	32,520
Preliminary Surveys . . . . .	12,478	2,661
Hyderabad Water Works, &c. . . . .	1,38,960	1,44,260
Total Works . . . . .	19,36,075	22,26,948
Establishment .. . . .	6,12,993	5,32,932
Grand Total .. . . .	25,49,068	27,59,880

165. The total expenditure on buildings during the period under report amounted to Rs. 17,89,126. Of this sum Rs. 14,27,466 was spent on original works and Rs. 3,61,660 on repairs. The cost of original buildings was distributed as follows among the different subahs :—

	M. S. Rs.
Gulshanabad Subah (including Hyderabad District).	6,78,177
Gulbarga . . . . .	1,33,885
Warangal . . . . .	3,01,429
Aurangabad .. . . .	3,18,975
Total M. S. Rs.	14,27,466

166. The following statement shows the expenditure on roads in each of the years under report as compared with the annual average for the previous report period —

Heads	Average for 1316-19 F	1320 F	1321 F
	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs
Construction	2,98,240	1,87,036	5,34,523
Repairs and Maintenance	5,09,638	4,60,913	5,58,910
Total	8,07,878	9,47,949	10,93,433

The total expenditure on roads during the period under report was Rs 20,41,382, of which Rs. 10,21,559 or 50.1 per cent was spent on construction and Rs. 10,19,823 or 49.9 per cent on repairs and maintenance.

The grant for the construction of new roads was Rs. 3,48,443 in 1320 Fash and Rs. 3,37,639 in 1321 Fash. The Superintending Engineer refers to the inadequacy of this grant and draws attention to the fact that whilst the area of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 82,698 square miles the length of maintained roads is only 2077.88, which works out to one mile of maintained roads for every 41 square miles of area.

The expenditure was distributed over the different subahs as follows —

	Area Sq. Miles.	Expenditure.
		M. S. Rs.
Gulshanabad Subah (including Hyderabad District)	19,584	7,13,523
Aurangabad „	18,858	5,96,001
Gulbarga „	21,661	4,49,652
Warangal „	20,294	2,82,206
Total	80,397	20,41,382

167. Preliminary surveys for new roads during the period under notice cost on an average Rs. 7,569 per annum as against Rs. 3,980 during the last quadrennium.

Preliminary  
for new Roads

Surveys

168. On the whole the establishment charges of the General Branch amounted to 21·6 per cent of the expenditure on works as against 24·6 per cent in 1316-19 Fasli.

Cost of Establishment  
and Works compared

169. The following statement shows the Budget allotment and expenditure on account of the Hyderabad Water Works, the Ibrahimpatan and Bulkapur channels and the Husain Sagar, Mir Alam and Parli tanks in each of the years under report —

Fasli year.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
1320	1,38,391	1,70,912
1321	1,70,000	1,72,704
Total	3,08,391	3,43,616

Of the total expenditure Rs 2,79,967 was spent on works and Rs 63,649 on establishment. The cost of establishment was 22·7 per cent of the outlay on works as against 23·2 per cent during the preceding four years.

The expenditure on works may be classified as follows.—

	M. S. Rs.
Maintenance of Water Works, filter beds &c.	40,477
Constructing, clearing, filter beds, &c. ...	2,10,614
Repairs to sluices, &c. ...	28,876
Total	Rs. 2,79,967

#### *Irrigation Branch.*

170. Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, M.I.C.E., held the office of the Superintending Engineer during the period under report except for six months (commencing from 14th Sharawar 1321 Fasli) when he was on combined leave and Mr. Mir Ahmad Ali, F.C.H., Assistant Superintending Engineer, acted for him.

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The reorganisation scheme of the Irrigation Branch, which was sanctioned in Mehri 1319 Fasli and under which two Assistant Superintending Engineers were appointed for inspection and supervision purposes, was in operation in the two years under report.

171. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch in each of the years under report is shown below as compared with 1319 Fash —

Designation of Staff.	1319 F.	1320 F	1321 F.
<i>Permanent Establishment</i>	<i>M.S Rs.</i>	<i>M S.Rs</i>	<i>M. S. Rs</i>
Superintending Engineer ..	34,727	37,896	45,451
Assistant Superintending Engineer	11,500	18,259	23,458
Deputy Assistant do. .	4,700	7,297	8,147
Clerks and servants (Superintending Engineer's Office). ... .	31,739	43,267	45,820
Executive Engineers ... ..	22,508	15,359	27,790
Assistant „ ... ..	42,628	55,364	46,220
Probationary „ ... ..	2,201	2,567	2,200
Sub-Engineers ... ..		800	2,400
Supervisors ... ..	36,566	34,198	31,285
Surveyors ... ..	9,383	8,687	7,863
Maistries ... ..	3,504	2,771	2,548
Clerks and servants (District and Circle offices.) ... ..	49,001	51,745	51,829
Allowances and contingencies. ...	93,881	97,711	1,04,065
Total Permanent ...	3,42,378	3,75,921	3,99,076
<i>Temporary Establishment.</i>			
Executive staff and establishment including Superintending Engineer's Office.	83,369	99,689	1,03,709
Minor Irrigation . . . .	46,729	54,104	58,524
Survey ... ..	15,204	13,569	14,811
Establishment for Tank Restoration and collection of Irrigation statistics ..	56,847	44,318	50,912
Total Temporary ...	2,02,159	2,11,680	2,27,956
Mahratwara Survey Party including survey charges. ... ..	14,396	28,681	53,660
Grand Total ..	5,58,933	6,16,281	6,80,692



172 The Mahratwara Survey Party continued to remain under the control of Mr. Wakefield, Deputy Director General of Revenue, and was engaged in completing plans and estimates of Famine Relief Works.

173. The following works estimated to cost above two lakhs of rupees were in progress at the end of 1319 Fash —  
Principal Irrigation Works Gunga Katwa project, Shalligowraram project, Dharmasagar project, and Wootkoo Marapally project. Of these the Shalligowraram project and the Wootkoo Marapally project were completed in 1321 Fash and cost Rs 4,06,065 and Rs 2,26,832 respectively

174 The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on Irrigation works in each of the years under report —

Years	Original works and restorations	Repairs	Maintenance of works	Emergent works and repairs to tanks	Total
	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S. Rs
1320 F	3,83,336	1,12,823	3,08,392	4,27,406	15,32,047
1321 F	5 41,658	4 43,768	4,29,046	1,76,595	15,91,067
Total	9,24,994	8,56,591	7,37,438	6,04,001	31,23,114

The increase of revenue caused by the works during the period under report cannot be shown for want of figures from the Department concerned. It will be observed from para 186 of the Administration Report for 1316-19 Fash that figures were not available for those years also. This is unfortunate; the matter will, it is hoped, receive the serious attention of the Revenue Department.

175 The following statement shows the number and value of estimates submitted to the Superintending Engineer Irrigation Branch, for works including maintenance during the period under report.—

	Number	Value.
		M S. Rs.
1320 F.	563	33,92,684
1321 F.	580	37,24,745

The estimates for urgent repairs numbered 49 and amounted in value to Rs. 2,14,074.

176. It was stated in the last Administration Report that the area of lands irrigated by tanks, kuntas and wells was 10,75,060 acres at the end of 1319 Fash, but revised returns received from the Revenue Office go to show that the correct figure was 12,08,749. Of this area, 3,18,571 acres were in Mahratwara and 8,90,178 in Telingana. At the end of 1321 Fash the total area was 12,17,231 acres, of which 3,19,554 were in the Mahratwara and 9,07,677 in Telingana.

*Telephone Department.*

177. At the end of 1319 Fashl, there were 197 telephone lines with a total mileage of 419. During the two years under notice, the number of lines increased to 231 and the mileage to 532. The average number of calls per day at each exchange rose from 700 in 1319 Fashl to 1,000 in 1321 Fashl.

178. The average income derived from telephone fees &c. during the period under report was Rs. 54,666 or Rs. 27,333 per year against Rs. 17,714 in 1316-1319 Fashl, and the average expenditure Rs. 19,147 against Rs. 12,477.

## SECTION V.

**Railways and Mines***Railways.*

179. The metre gauge line from Purna to Hingoli, a distance of 50·31 miles, was completed and opened for traffic on 15th May 1912 (10th Tir 1321 Fashl.)

The total capital expenditure incurred by His Highness' Government on this line was B. G. Rs. 29,44,185, which gives an average of B. G. Rs. 58,521 per mile. It is being worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company under a separate agreement. The Barsi Narrow Gauge Light Railway from Tadwala, of which 35 miles pass through His Highness' territory, was completed in May 1911. This was constructed by the Barsi Light Railway Company with their own capital, and His Highness' Government is not financially interested in it. Including these two new lines, the open mileage within the Hyderabad State at the end of 1912 was:—Broad Gauge 330 miles, metre gauge 441·50 miles and narrow gauge (2'-6") 35 miles; that is, 806·50 miles in all.

180. His Highness' Government has decided to extend the present metre gauge line from Hyderabad *via* Mahbubnagar across the Krishna to Raichur and Lingsugur and thence to Gadag at a cost of about two crores of rupees. The survey of the proposed line has been carried out by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

181. The Government holding in the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company was still further increased during the two years under report. Details of shares and debentures held by Government are given below:—

	1911	1912
	£.	£.
5 Per cent Railway Stock ....	371,980	392,780
4 Do. Broad Gauge Debentures (Guaranteed) ...	100,000	100,000
4 Do. Broad Gauge Debentures (Unguaranteed)	164,800	400,000
3½ Per cent Metre Gauge Debentures ...	135,000	172,500

184. The total sum outstanding against the Company in the Contingent Liability Account at the end of 1912 was £ 2,102,961 including simple interest at 5 per cent.

185. At the end of 1321 Fasli, the nominal value of the 6 per cent and 5 per cent old State Railway shares on which His Highness' Government is still paying interest stood at O.S. Rs. 12,44,844 and 22,34,250 respectively. 6 per cent shares were then quoted at O.S. Rs. 140 and 5 per cent shares at O.S. Rs. 123.

### Mines.

186. The following statement shows the areas in which mining operations were carried on, the out-put of the minerals worked, and the royalty paid thereon to His Highness' Government during the period under report as compared with the year 1910 (1318-1319 Fasli):—

Areas.	Minerals.	Out-put.			Royalty paid.		
		1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Singareni	Coal	506,178	505,380	491,652	56,914	56,855	51,186
		Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	B.G.Rs.	B.G.Rs.	B.G.Rs.
Raichur Doab	Gold	15,768	13,726	16,993	43,959	19,037	48,110

In spite of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company having started work on two inclines during the period under report, there was a decrease in the out-put of coal in 1912 owing to the intrusion of white stone into coal seams, thinness of the coal and badness of the roof. The decrease noticeable in the amount of royalty paid on gold in 1911 was due to the fact that the reduced rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross sale proceeds sanctioned by His Highness' Government with effect from 1st October 1910, in view of certain difficulties experienced in working the Hutti Mine, continued in force till the end of September 1911. Royalty was paid in 1912 at the full rate of 5 per cent.

187. During the year under report permission was granted to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company for prospecting for coal in certain areas, for which they were entitled to claim mining leases under the Arbitration Award, pending the execution of leases, which are under discussion between the Company's Board of Directors in London and Sir George Casson Walker, K. C. S. I., Government Director on the Board. In 1911 this Company surrendered to Government

182. The following statements give the gross and net earnings of the broad and metre gauge lines as compared with the annual average for 1907-1910 :—

## BROAD GAUGE.

Year	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Percentage of working expenses on Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Outlay
	B G Rs	B G Rs		B G Rs.	
Average for 1907-1910	49,22,837	19,70,870	39 92	29,51,967	5 68
1911	57,07,861	29,94,576	52 48	27,13,285	5 86
1912	57,76,606	25,80,418	44 67	31,96,188	6 59

## METRE GAUGE.

Year.	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Percentage of working expenses on Gross Earnings	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings on the Railway Capital Outlay
	B G Rs	B G Rs		B G Rs.	
Average for 1907-1910	33,51,873	17,16,016	51 21	16,35,846	6 05
1911	34,97,306	21,84,798	62 47	13,12,509	4 51
1912	43,60,566	23,33,572	53 51	20,26,994	6 85

## PURNA-HINGOLI LINE.

From 15th May to 31st December 1912	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Percentage of working expenses on Gross Earnings	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings on the Railway Capital Outlay
	B G Rs	B G Rs		B G Rs.	
	64,738	39,036	60 28	25,722	55

The traffic of the Purna-Hingoli Branch has not so far been very encouraging considering the rich tract of country through which it passes. The poor earnings are chiefly attributable to the failure of crops in consequence of indifferent monsoons. Moreover, merchants still continue to send goods by the old cart routes instead of the railway. But with better crops and attractive rates there is every hope of an improvement in the earnings of this line.

183. During the period under notice, not only was the whole of the interest guaranteed by Government reimbursed by the Company, but Government also received £ 25,440 as their share of the surplus profits towards the liquidation of the Contingent Liability Account.

78 square miles, 167 acres and 33 guntas, thus reducing the area held by them under the terms of the Ranchur Doab Gold-field Lease to 77 square miles, 413 acres and 15 guntas.

Dead Rent 188. During the period under report the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company paid a dead rent of O. S. Rs 6,888 for sections in which no mining operations were carried on.

Accidents 189. During the period under report there were altogether 34 serious accidents at the various mines in the State, resulting in 38 deaths.

Inspection of Mines 190. The Hyderabad Mines Act was passed in 1320 Fasli. Mr. Leonard Munn, State Mining Engineer, having been appointed Inspector of Mines under this Act, the arrangement previously made for the periodical inspection of the Hyderabad Mines by an inspecting officer of the Government of India was discontinued

Dividends 191. His Highness' Government realized in each of the years under report a dividend of £ 3,000 or  $6\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the nominal value of the 15,000 shares of £ 3 each held by them in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

Miscellaneous 192. In 1909, pending the execution of a formal lease, His Highness' Government accorded sanction to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company for the collection and removal of garnets from Khammamett Mica, Iron and Garnet Field Area on condition that they should pay royalty at the rate of 10 per cent of the gross sale proceeds *less* freight, insurance and other charges. During the period under report, His Highness' Government reduced the rate of royalty, on the application of the Company, to eight annas per maund for the first 2,000 maunds, and 12 annas per maund for quantities in excess of this limit for a period of five years.

## SECTION VI.

### Postal Department.

Control. 193. Mr. Knox Homan continued in charge of the Postal Department till 12th Thir 1321 Fasli, when he went to Europe on six months' combined leave. During the rest of the year 1321 Fasli, Messrs. Mahomed Siddick and Rustomji Chenoi successively officiated as Post Master General.

Reforms. 194. Up to the year 1320 Fasli letters, posted at British Post Offices under British postage stamps but intended for delivery at places where there were no British Post offices, were received and delivered by the State Post offices without charge. As this arrangement involved considerable work, and was absolutely unremunerative, it was laid down in 1320 Fasli that postage should be recovered in all such cases at the place of delivery.

In 1320 Fasli the sale of small registered envelopes was discontinued. As there was practically no demand for embossed envelopes of the value of 2½ and 5 annas, they were withdrawn from sale in 1321 Fasli.

Instructions were issued in 1321 Fasli to all post offices in the State to transfer free of charge to the nearest British post office or Railway Mail Service Section articles bearing British postage stamps and intended for delivery outside the Dominions.

A revised edition of the Postal Guide was issued in 1320 Fasli.

195. At the end of 1319 Fasli there were 373 post offices and 378 letter-boxes in the State, the number of post men and runners employed being 644. During the period under report, there was an increase of 44 post offices, 18 letter-boxes and 44 post-men and runners. Thus, in 1321 Fasli, there was one post office to every 198 square miles against 221 in 1319 Fasli. The mileage over which mails were carried by rail increased from 1,082 in 1319 Fasli to 1,195 in 1321 Fasli and the mileage by road from 4,574 to 4,976.

196. The number of postal articles carried in 1321 Fasli totalled 1,33,33,618 against 1,25,50,425 in 1319 Fasli. During the period under report private correspondence increased by 14·7 per cent, while official correspondence decreased by 13·1 per cent. The proportion of paid to bearing letters was practically the same in 1321 Fasli (87·2) as in 1319 Fasli (87·1). The number of money orders carried during the two years under notice was 2,20,983.

197. The average gross income of the Postal Department decreased from Rs. 4,77,361 per annum in 1316-1319 Fasli to Rs. 3,78,727. But excluding the income realized by the carriage of Government articles, the average ordinary income increased from Rs. 1,96,353 to Rs. 2,53,515, that is, by 29·1 per cent. The average expenditure, also, rose from Rs. 3,62,715 to Rs. 4,45,293 or by 17·8 per cent.

198. In all 54 offences were committed by postal employes in 1320 and 1321 Fasli. Half of these were merely breaches of discipline. Of the remaining number, the more serious were 19 cases of misappropriation of Government money, one case of forgery and one of selling used stamps.

199. There were five cases of theft of postal articles by outsiders, all of whom were duly tried and punished by the courts.

200. In all 1,348 complaints were received from the public during the two years under notice. Of these 788 or 58·4 per cent proved to be unfounded. There were also 454 complaints relating to registered and insured articles, parcels and money orders; but only 85 of them were established.

201. The number of postal articles delivered averaged 1,31,70,968 per annum against 1,03,43,636 in 1316-1319 Fasli. Compared with 1319 Fasli there was an increase of 6·2 per cent in 1321 Fasli.

208. The following statement gives details of the coinage  
Silver and Copper Coinage of the two years under report:—

Coins.				1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
Rupees	...	...	.	1,35,25,045	72,39,461
Eight-anna	silver coins	..		4,19,609	2
Four-anna	" "	..		3,97,300	2
Two-anna	" "	...			2
Half-anna	copper coins	...		8,17,006	9,53,002
Two-pie	" "	...	..	5,45,24,444	2,59,88,200
One-pie	" "	...	..		2

Eight-anna silver pieces were coined and issued for circulation for the first time in 1320 F.

It must be understood that the above statement does not represent the actual number of coins issued for circulation in either of the two years under report, but only the number of coins minted in each year.

209. The following statement shows the quantities of silver  
Silver Supply received and issued by the Mint during the period 1320-21 F:—

Year.	Opening balance (pure silver.)	Receipts (pure silver).	Issues (pure silver).	Closing balance (pure silver.)
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.
1320 Fasli	1,69,76,162	19,18,327 ✓	91,04,308	97,90,181
1321 Fasli	97,90,181	75,87,823 ✓	1,06,59,790	67,18,214

In the above statement pure silver includes (a) bullion and (b) the actual quantity of silver in coins withdrawn from circulation.

In the same way, issue represent (a) the actual weight of silver in the coin issued for circulation from the Mint and (b) loss of silver during coinage operations.

210. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations in each of the years under report:—

Melting Operations				
Particulars.			1920 Fash.	1921 Fash.
			Tolas.	Tolas.
Silver bullion	...	...	5,693 7	43,98,003 5
Copper alloy added.	...	...	1,498 5	9,71,507 7
Hali Sica rupees	...	...	33,17,831 2	12,17,070 5
Copper alloy added.	...	...	4,150 0	1,520 7
Silver bullion added to bars re-alligated	...	...	1,445 1	4,262 5
Copper alloy added.	.	.		1,246 1
Old uncurrent coins..	...	...		33,638 8
Counterfeit coins	...	.	...	1,022
Total Standardised Silver			33,30,618 5	66,28,271 8

211. The number of musters assayed and the cost of experimenting on them during the two years under report are given below:—

Assay Work				
Particulars.			1920 F.	1921 F.
Copper pyx coins analysed	...	...	3	
Do. Musters	...	.	3	..
Pre-melted musters—silver	...	.	887	
Musters of standard silver meltings	....	...	..	905
Pyx coins assayed—silver	....	..	74	74
Musters of miscellaneous silver meltings	...	..	..	10
Gold musters	...	....	6	5
Bronze „	.	.	2	. .
Total Musters			975	994
Cost of experimenting	M. S. Rs.		1,585	3,289



202. Altogether 2,58,731 articles were received in the Dead Letter Office in 1320 and 1321 Fash. Of these 1,94,322 or 75·1 per cent were disposed of. The amount of postage due on undelivered letters amounted to Rs. 4,318. The value of the hundies, currency notes &c., found in letters received in the Dead Letter Office amounted to B. G. Rs. 55,231-11-0 and O. S. Rs. 1,503-1-4. All of them were returned to the senders.

203. In the two years under notice, 1,40,335 articles were received from the Imperial Post Office for delivery through the State post offices. The postage realized on these amounted to Rs. 12,054-11-8, of which Rs. 4,823-14-1 were on account of the British Postal Department and Rs. 7,230-13-7 on account of the State Postal Department. Compared with 1319 Fash, there was a decrease of 4,311 in the number of articles received from the Imperial Post Office. This is ascribed by the Post Master General to the fact that articles bearing British postage stamps and posted at British post offices in parts of the State where His Highness' post offices are also open are no longer delivered free as before.

204. The three lithographic presses owned by the Postal Department lithographed 23,485 books and 10,91,013 forms in 1320 and 1321 Fash.

205. During the period under report Rs. 8,419 were spent on postal buildings—Rs. 3,390 on construction work and Rs. 5,029 on repairs.

206. The value of the quinine sold through the Postal Department was Rs. 2,137 in 1320 Fash and Rs. 2,088 in 1321 Fash.

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## SECTION VII.

### Currency.

207. Mr. R. L. Gamlen held charge of the Mint during the period under report except for a few months, when Mr. Farnie officiated as Mint Master.

212. During the period under report 9,433 tolas of gold worth Rs. 2,53,003 were purchased and 11,902 pieces were coined as shown below —

Year	Weight of gold received	Number and denomination of gold coins made				
		Gold Mohurs	½ Mohurs	¼ Mohurs	⅛ Mohurs	Total
	Tolas					
1320 F	4,201 6	3,225	274	714	1,008	5,221
1321 F	5,281 4	6,235	392	2	2	6,681

In all 10,423 coins were sold during the two years under report, *viz.*, 9,143 ashrafis, 428 half ashrafis, 316 quarter ashrafis and 536 one-eighth ashrafis. The number of ashrafis sold in 1321 Fashl included 2,000 coins (full ashrafis) issued to the Financial Department on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, the price of which was not realised during the year.

213. The expenditure incurred by the Mint during the period under report is shown below :—

Heads.		1320 F.	1321 F.
		M. S Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Cost of permanent establishment	.	70,016	57,996
Cost of temporary establishment	.	85,792	75,694
Overtime allowance	.	10,952	2,115
Machinery and stores	... ..	68,306	50,436
Assay charges	... ..	2,998	5,733
Reserve	... ..	31	30,377
Loss on coinage from bar silver	... ..	21	...
Total		2,38,116	2,22,351

## SECTION VIII.

## Stamp Department.

Stamps in Stock

was as follows :—

214. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the beginning of 1320 Fash

Kind of Stamps	Number	Value.
		M. S. Rs.
Sarf-i-Khas ...	2,88,481	3,07,633
Diwani .	74,17,058	39,16,602
Residency and Secunderabad &c.	22,423	6,72,360
Total .	77,27,962	48,96,595

Stamps Manufactured

follows :—

215. The number and value of stamps, stamp papers &amp;c. manufactured in 1320 &amp; 1321 F. were as

Kind of Stamps	Average for 1316-19 F		1320 F		1321 F	
	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value
		M. S. Rs.		M. S. Rs.		M. S. Rs.
Stamp papers .	8,46,812	6,46,861	6,43,617	5,38,313	5,16,693	5,15,170
Postal stamps .	31,28,680	1,18,413	28,71,680	83,983	48,48,680	1,18,087
Embossed envelopes	13,87,673	44,122	7,07,128	22,747	11,14,019	44,796
Post cards .	10,48,814	19,126	6,30,223	12,305	14,01,294	26,654
Court fees stamps	7,78,767	4,88,348	4,94,450	2,36,384	3,60,000	1,69,481
Receipt stamps ..	4,69,936	29,371	3,99,795	24,987	3,96,055	21,753
Hundi embossed paper ..	14,546	1,754	10,782	1,098	.	.
Hundi stamps	1,88,292	67,863	51,050	3,191	24,350	1,522
Service stamps	22,96,185	2,01,527	37,82,004	1,69,980	6,20,040	15,840

Stamp supply to different  
*Ilakas*216. The number and face value of stamps supplied to various *Ilakas* were as follows :—

Ilaka.	1320 F		1321 F	
	Number.	Value.	Number	Value
		M. S. Rs.		M. S. Rs.
Sarf-i-Khas .	1,57,488	76,542	1,04,500	45,644
Diwani .	18,77,806	11,80,894	88,48,682	9,24,892
Jagirs ..	1,51,800	1,01,818	1,96,086	1,03,000
Secunderabad, etc .	12,821	23,675	12,036	67,904
Total	19,99,415	18,82,929	91,56,254	11,41,530

Income 217. The receipts derived from the sale of stamps were as follows :—

Sales.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Sales to the general public .	8,58,971	8,97,370
„ Jagirdars	25,013	27,289
Total	8,83,984	9,24,659

Expenditure 218. Details of expenditure are given below :—

Heads.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Salaries and Contingencies . .	33,176	32,095
Commissions to vendors .	20,156	19,522
Machinery, inks, seals, spoilt paper, &c.	11,764	14,462
Miscellaneous .	13,919	29,106
Total ..	79,015	95,185

Comparing receipts with expenditure, Government made a profit of Rs. 16,34,443 in the two years under report or Rs. 8,17,221 per annum against Rs. 8,68,570, the annual average for 1316-1319 Fasli.

## SECTION IX.

### Stud Farm.

Control 219. The Stud Department was under the supervision of the Finance Department till 24th Isfandar 1321 Fasli, when Mr. Hugh Gough, Deputy Inspector-General of District Police, was appointed Director.

220. The number of stallions and mares maintained by Government in each of the years under report is given below :—

Number of Horse Stallions  
and Mares

	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
Number of Stallions	75	70
do Mares	17	38

221. During the period under report 1,649 mares were served, of which only 20 belonged to Government. The number of young stock produced by Government mares was nine.

222. During the period under report eight horses belonging to the Government stables were sold for O. S. Rs. 1,569.

123. In 1321 Fasli 13 mares, four donkey-mares and four Amrat Mahal bulls were purchased at a total cost of B. G. Rs. 9,042.

224. The cost of the Stud Department during the period under report was as follows:—

Heads.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Office establishment ....	2,708	13,240
Farm and Stud establishment ....	4,715	5,587
Supplies and services ....	18,299	39,488
Veterinary establishment ....	9,021	8,960
Total ....	34,743	67,275

# CHAPTER V.

## Medical Department.

### SECTION I.

#### Medical Relief

225. **Control** Lieut-Col. R. Shore, M. D., I. M. S., was Director of the Medical Department, up to 20th Bahman 1321 Fashl, when he was succeeded by Lieut-Col. H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., who held charge for the rest of the period under report.

226. **Hospitals and Dispensaries** At the end of 1319 Fashl, there were 91 hospitals and dispensaries in the Hyderabad State. During the period under report one itinerant dispensary was opened in Mulag in the Warangal district raising the total number from 91 to 92. Of these, 77 were maintained by the State, three by the Sarf-i-Khas Department and three by Local Boards, while nine received aid from Local Funds.

227. **Relief** The following statement shows the number of patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries in each of the years under report, as compared with the average for the four years ending 1319 Fashl :—

Particulars.	Average for 1316-19 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
Number of in-patients	4,471	5,850	5,843
„ out-patients	7,88,215	7,70,126	7,52,626
Total	7,92,686	7,75,976	7,58,469

The average number of patients treated was 7,67,222 during the period covered by the present report as against 7,92,686 during the period covered by the last report. While there has been some increase in the number of in-patients, there has been a considerable and continuous decrease in the number of out-patients. The largest attendance amongst the City hospitals was at the Afzalganj Hospital with an average of 62,120 patients per annum, and amongst district hospitals the Raichur Dispensary with an average of 19,432 patients per annum.

The total mortality among in-patients during the two years under notice was 788 or 394 per year as against 367 during the last report period.

228. During the period under report, 14 students passed out of the Medical School, five as Assistant Surgeons and nine as Sub-Assistant Surgeons,  
Hyderabad Medical School

229. 3,033 in-patients and 21,616 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital during the two years under report, or on an average 1,516 in-patients and 10,808 out-patients a year, as against 406 in-patients and 14,468 out-patients in the quadrennium ending 1319 Fash. Maternity cases numbered 1,739 or 869 per annum as against 317 in 1316-1319 Fash.

230. Nine passed out of the Dhais' Class and received diplomas. Three European pupils were under training in 1320 Fash, of whom two passed the final examination.  
Dhais' Class

231. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in each of the years under report as compared with 1319 Fash.—  
Expenditure on Medical Department

Particulars.	1319 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S Rs.	M. S, Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies.	4,71,621	4,97,628	5,28,733
Medical School	24,144	23,573	26,522
Medical Stores	37,708	1,21,165	57,587
Diet ...	16,936	20,273	22,339
Buildings •	1,19,830		
Miscellaneous	3,763	9,714	339
Total	6,74,002	6,72,353	6,35,520

## SECTION II.

### Vaccination.

232. The number of vaccinations successfully performed during the period under report totalled 94,417, an average of 47,208 per year against 52,081 in 1316-1319 Fash. The decrease is attributed to the prevalence of plague.  
Staff and Number of Vaccinators.

233. 231 calves were operated upon at the Vaccine Depot in Hyderabad and 1,35,145 tubes of glycerinated lymph collected. Of these 1,10,569 tubes were supplied to the districts, 6,008 to the City, 140 to the Hutti Gold Mines and 1,881 to Paigah Ilakhas.  
Supply of Lymph.

## SECTION III.

**Sanitation.**

234 In 1320 Fasli, that where 1,519 cases of cholera with 805  
 Cholera deaths in the City and suburbs and 5,478 attacks  
 with 1,748 deaths in the districts. In 1321 Fasli,  
 there were 1,713 cases with 1,138 deaths in the City and suburbs and  
 8,801 cases and 3,618 deaths in the districts. Thus, there were in all 17,511  
 cases with 7,309 deaths in the Dominions during the two years under report,  
 or on an average 8,755 cases with 3,654 deaths per annum as against an  
 average of 3,481 cases and 1,546 deaths during the last report period.

235. In 1321 Fasli, there were 1,758 cases of small-pox with 204  
 Small-pox and Measles deaths in the City and suburbs but only 562 cases  
 and 112 deaths in the districts. In 1321 Fasli, there  
 were still fewer cases, the total number reported being 149 cases with 65  
 deaths in the City and suburbs and 708 cases with 66 deaths in the districts.  
 Thus, there were in all 3,177 cases of small-pox with 243 deaths in  
 the Dominions during the two years under report, or on an average 1,588  
 cases with 121 deaths in each year as against 577 cases with 84 deaths in  
 1316-1319 Fasli. The Director, Medical Department, is of opinion that the  
 disease prevailed to a larger extent than reported, as timely reports and  
 returns are not received at the various hospitals in the districts from the  
 Revenue Department.

236. There were 156 attacks of influenza with one death in the  
 Influenza, districts in 1320 Fasli, the City and its suburbs being  
 free from the disease. No cases of influenza were  
 reported in 1321 Fasli.



## SECTION. IV

**Yunani Branch.**

237. At the end of 1319 Fasli, there were three Government and  
 eight aided Yunani dispensaries at Hyderabad and 21  
 Yunani Dispensaries. Local Board dispensaries in the districts. During  
 the period under report, while the number of aided dispensaries in the City  
 was reduced by one, eleven were added in the districts.

238. The number of patients in the City dispensaries in each of  
 Patients. the years under report is shown below :—

Patients.			1320 F.	1321 F.
Number of patients treated	...	...	8,99,254	7,26,953
Average daily attendance	...	...	2,497	2,019.

Corresponding figures for the district dispensaries are not available  
 in the departmental reports.



239. The following statement shows the number of midwifery and surgery cases treated in the three Government Yunani dispensaries in the City in each of the years under report:—

Particulars.					1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
Midwifery cases	...	...	...	...	17,077	13,767
Surgical	„	...	...	...	32,990	38,592

240. The expenditure of the Yunani Branch of the Medical Department in each of the years under report is exhibited below:—

Particulars.					1320 F.			1321 F.		
					M.	S.	Rs.	M.	S.	Rs.
Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	26,042			30,102		
Medical School	....	...	....	....	1,310			2,156		
„ Stores	....	....	....	....	7,147			7,219		
Grants-in-aid	...	....	....	....	5,400			5,369		
Total					39,839			44,846		

Full particulars of income during 1321 Fasli have not been given in the departmental report.

## SECTION V.

**Plague.**

241. Plague statistics for the two years under report are  
Mortality from Plague given below :—

Serial No.	District.	1320 Fash.		1321 Fash.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
1	Osmanabad .	3,811	3,023	1,328	1,162
2	Gulbarga .	17	17	1,094	955
3	Aurangabad .. ...	158	106	437	315
4	Raichur .	3,319	2,924	4,986	4,124
5	Bhir	269	153	219	201
6	Parbhani .	1,795	1,520	305	262
7	Hyderabad (City and Suburbs)	286	185	18,110	16,654
8	Adilabad ..		...	86	67
9	Nander .	6	2	455	396
10	Medak .	.	...	1,045	968
11	Karimnagar . ...		...	183	183
12	Mahbubnagar	.	...	798	642
13	Warangal . .	...	...	140	131
14	Atraf-i-Balda ...	144	126	404	351
15	Bidar ... ..	.	...	251	221
16	Nizamabad ... ..	.	...	693	650
17	Nalgonda ... ..	..	...	98	85
	Total ...	9,805	8,056	30,632	27,367

There were in all 40,437 cases of plague with 35,323 deaths in the Dominions during the two years under report, or on an average 20,218 attacks with 17,661 deaths per annum as against 2,370 attacks and 1,831 deaths in the last report period.

The year 1321 Fasli was the most disastrous since plague first entered the Dominions. It was in this year that the Hyderabad City was first attacked by the disease. The epidemic began in August 1911, was at its worst in January and subsided in April 1912. For three weeks at the height of the epidemic the number of deaths from plague exceeded 1,000 per week. It is estimated that close on 200,000 people left the City during the height of the disease.

In all 78,278 people were inoculated and it is remarkable that while 16,901 deaths occurred amongst the non-inoculated population the number of inoculated persons who died was only 162. The number inoculated during the epidemic in Hyderabad City was reported to be the highest attained in India during a single outbreak of plague. Throughout the whole of the Dominions 1,04,638 persons were inoculated during the period under report, or 52,309 per annum as against 606 during the last report period.

242. After the entry of plague into Hyderabad City the plague detention camps were abolished and the inspection and detention of passengers stopped. Prior to this, however, 4,706 persons were detained in these camps.

243. The expenditure incurred on account of plague in each of the two years under report was as follows:—

	M. S. Rs.
1320 F. . .	1,35,926
1321 F. . .	4,52,259

## SECTION VI.

### Lunatic Asylum

244. There were 190 lunatics in the Asylum at the end of 1319 Fasli. Adding new admissions there were in all 284 lunatics under treatment during the two years under report. Of these 64 were discharged, cured or in improved health and 34 died leaving 186 lunatics in the Asylum at the end of 1321 Fasli. Mania caused by the excessive use of narcotics accounted for 38·3 per cent of the total number of cases of insanity. The number admitted included 10 Government servants, 10 private servants, 10 cultivators, five traders, three mechanics and 56 vagrants. By religion 50 were Mahomedans, 42 Hindus and two Christians. 72·3 per cent of those admitted were between the ages of 20 and 40.

245. The total expenditure on the Lunatic Asylum during the period under report was Rs. 31,128, or on an average Rs. 15,564 per year as against Rs. 15,143 in 1316-19 Fasli.

# CHAPTER VI.

## Instruction.

### SECTION I.

#### Education.

246. The following statement shows the number and strength of educational institutions under all agencies in each of the years under report as compared with 1319 Fasli:—

Class of Institution	1319 Fasli		1320 Fasli		1321 Fasli	
	No of Schools	No of Scholars	No of Schools	No of Scholars	No of Schools	No of Scholars
<i>Public Institutions</i>						
Colleges ..	2	170	2	126	2	139
High Schools ..	28	6,130	26	5,918	27	5,746
Middle do ..	63	9,707	62	10,408	63	10,378
Upper Primary Schools .	145	15,220	143	15,039	139	13,779
Lower Primary do .	772	30,087	778	33,074	797	33,523
Special do ..	24	1,921	25	1,919	24	1,539
Total	1,034	66,235	1,036	66,481	1,052	65,104
Private Institutions .	1,440	28,996	1,259	28,473	1,259	28,475
Grand Total	2,474	95,231	2,295	94,959	2,311	93,579

From the above it will be seen that while the number of Lower Primary schools increased by 25, the number of High schools and Upper Primary schools decreased by one and six respectively during the period under report, as compared with 1319 Fasli. The number of pupils also decreased from 95,231 in 1319 Fasli to 93,579 in 1321 Fasli. In other words, while the number of pupils attending school in 1319 Fasli formed 56 per cent of the total population of school-going age, they formed only 473 of that number in 1321 Fasli. It may, however, be noted that no change has been made in the returns of private institutions. The figures of 1320 Fasli have been repeated for 1321 Fasli, since no fresh attempt was made to collect new statistics.

247. The following statement shows the number and class of institutions managed by Government, Local Boards Sarf-i-Khas Department, Aided and Unaided agencies, during the two years under report, as compared with 1319 Fasli:—

Class of Institution.	Managed by Government			Managed by Local Boards			Managed by Sart-i-Khas			Aided			Unaided.		
	1319 F.	1320 F	1321 F	1319 F	1320 F	1321 F	1319 F.	1320 F	1321 F	1319 F	1320 F	1321 F.	1319 F	1320 F	1321 F
Colleges	2	2	2	.	,							..	..	.	..
High schools	19	18	18				.		9	7	8		2		.
Middle schools	30	31	31	...			4	4	4	17	17	18	12	10	10
Upper Primary schools	110	110	108	5	5	5	10	10	10	12	13	13	8	5	3
Lower " "	5	5	7	594	601	604	17	18	26	147	145	147	9	9	13
Special " "	8	8	8	3	3	3	...	...	...	6	6	6	7	8	7

248. The number of colleges remained the same as in 1319 Fasli, *viz*, two—the Nizam College and the Dar-ul-Uloom College.

Number and Strength of Colleges

The strength of the Nizam College rose from 44 in 1319 Fasli to 112 in 1321 Fasli. During the period under report the College sent up 16 students for the various branches of the B. A. examination of the Madras University, of whom eleven were successful. The number of students who actually took their B. A. Degree has not been stated in the departmental report. Of the 19 sent up for the F. A. examination, nine were successful.

The number on the rolls of the Dar-ul-Uloom College fell from 126 in 1319 Fasli to 27 in 1321 Fasli owing to the introduction of strict rules regulating admissions into that college. During the two years under report the college sent up 38 students for the local Moulvi, Munshi, Adib and Dabir examinations, of whom 20 were successful.

249. The net cost to Government on account of these two colleges, excluding the expenditure incurred on their High school departments, is shown below as compared with the corresponding figures for 1319 Fasli —

Cost of Colleges.

Colleges.	1319 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Nizam College	53,548	53,676	54,241
Dar-ul-Uloom ...	13,803	12,124	11,753

The average annual cost per student in each institution was as follows :—

Colleges.	1319 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Nizam College ...	1,217	994	753
Dar-ul-Uloom ...	157	251	559

While the cost per pupil in the Nizam College decreased during the period under report, it rose considerably in the Dar-ul-Uloom owing to a falling off in the number of pupils in that college.

250 There were 22 High schools for boys at the end of 1319 Fasli, ten Vernacular and seven English High schools under Government management and five English schools under aided agency. In 1320 Fasli one Vernacular High School was reduced to the grade of an English Upper Middle school, and thus, at the end of 1321 Fasli, there were 21 boys' High schools nine Vernacular and seven English High schools under Government management and five English High schools under aided agency.

The average annual strength of the High schools was 247 during the period under report as against 250 in 1316-19 F.

251. The expenditure on Government High schools during the two years under report averaged Rs. 1,65,806 per annum, of which Rs. 1,31,799 represented the cost of tuition. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 20,802 realized from fees, the annual net cost of tuition to Government averaged Rs. 1,10,997 as against Rs. 76,795 in the preceding quadrennium. The cost per pupil averaged Rs. 45-11-8 during the period under report as against 47-13-5 in the last report period.

The total expenditure incurred by aided High schools in the two years under report amounted to Rs. 1,68,118, the cost of tuition being Rs. 1,31,993. Deducting from this the fees realized, *viz.*, Rs. 60,273, the net cost of tuition in aided High schools was Rs. 71,720, out of which Government contributed Rs. 64,231. Each pupil in the aided High schools cost Government Rs. 23-3-4 as against Rs. 18-13-7 in 1316-1319 Fasli.

262. The English High schools prepare boys for the High School Leaving Certificate examination and the Madras Matriculation examination, and the Faukania (Vernacular) schools send up boys for the Oriental examinations. In 1320 Fasli 26 candidates (19 from Government and 7 from aided High schools) appeared for the Madras Matriculation, of whom only two (from the Chudderghat Government High School) passed. In 1321 Fasli Government schools did not send up any students for the Matriculation examination, but 51

students from Government High schools and 43 from aided High schools were registered for the School Leaving Certificate examination and were given certificates showing the marks obtained by them in that examination.

253. At the end of 1319 Fasli there were in all 58 boys' Middle schools, of which 30 were managed by Government, four by the Sarf-i-Khas Departments, 16 by aided and eight by unaided agencies. During the period under report one Government Vernacular High school was reduced to an Upper Middle school standard, the unaided (Miss Stewart's) Middle school at Secunderabad was closed and the unaided Islamia Boarding school at Malakpet was included among aided institutions. Thus, at the end of 1321 Fasli, there were 58 boys' Middle schools—31 managed by Government, four by the Sarf-i-Khas department, 17 by aided and six by unaided agencies.

The number on the rolls of each class of schools is given below :—

Class of Schools.			1319 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
Government	...	..	4,985	5,340	5,398
Sarf-i-Khas	...	..	620	771	722
Aided	...	...	2,922	3,169	3,070
Unaided	....	...	780	692	744
Total			9,307	9,972	9,934

Compared with 1319 Fasli, there was an increase in the number of students attending Government schools and aided institutions during the period under report, while there was a decrease in the number attending unaided Middle schools,



254 The following statement shows the total expenditure on Middle schools and the amount of fee collections in each year as compared with the annual average for the quadrennium ending 1319 Fash —

Fash year	Government.			Aided.			Unaided			Sark-i-Khas		
	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Cost.	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Cost.	Total Expenditure.	Fees.	Net Cost.	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Cost.
	M S Rs	M S. Rs	M S. Rs	M S Rs.	M S. Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs
Average for 1316-19	1,00,365	8,913	91,442	61,185	16,521	44,664	21,710	4,152	17,558	11,443	1,130	10,313
1320	97,012	8,856	88,156	61,854	21,008	40,846	17,813	3,524	14,289	16,414	1,160	15,254
1321	1,00,582	8,618	91,964	55,600	17,494	38,106	8,951	927	8,024	14,524	1,004	13,520

255. The Middle School examination was held twice in 1320 F. and once in 1321 Fashl. In all 1,829 boys appeared for the examination, of whom 514 or 28·1 per cent were successful. 268 of the successful pupils were from Government schools, 114 from aided and eleven from unaided schools, and 121 were private candidates. Classifying them by religion, 280 were Hindus, 213 were Mahomedans, four were Europeans and Eurasians, 12 were Indian Christians and five Parsis.

256 The following table shows the number and strength of Primary schools for boys in each of the years under report, as compared with those in 1319 Fashl—

FASLI YEAR	MANAGED BY GOVT.		MANAGED BY LOCAL BOARDS.		MANAGED BY SARF-I-KHAS		AIDED		UNAIDED		TOTAL	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
1319	107	11,373	571	21,704	26	1,840	122	4,807	12	475	838	43,204
1320	107	11,221	577	21,632	27	2,047	120	4,723	10	409	841	43,082
1321	107	10,625	580	21,595	35	2,234	122	4,681	13	512	857	42,647

From the above it will be seen that, though the number of Primary schools increased by 19, the number of pupils fell by 557 during the period under report. This decrease is attributed to the out-break of plague at Hyderabad in 1321 Fashl. 33·1 per cent of the total number of Primary schools were located in the Aurangabad subah, 23·7 in the Gulshanabad-Medak subah, 21·6 in Gulbarga and 19·8 in Warangal.

257. The following statement shows the total expenditure on Primary schools under each agency and the income from fee collections in each of the years under report, as compared with the annual averages for the previous report period:—

FASLI YEAR	GOVERNMENT		LOCAL BOARD		SARF-I-KHAS		AIDED		UNAIDED.	
	Total Expenditure	Fees	Total Expenditure.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Total Expenditure	Fees.	Total Expenditure	Fees
Average for 1316—19	M S Rs. 78,894	M S Rs. 7,306	M S Rs. 1,08,533	M S Rs. 11,832	M S Rs. 10,087	M S Rs. 895	M S Rs. 20,892	M S Rs. 2,858	M S Rs. 3,167	M S Rs. 371.
1320	81,256	7,438	1,22,521	11,422	10,825	983	21,280	3,984	4,124	562
1321	82,876	6,898	1,27,908	11,884	11,810	1,138	16,945	3,136	3,930	101

The total expenditure on Primary schools under all agencies averaged Rs. 2,41,727 per year. Deducting from this sum the average income from fees, *viz.*, Rs. 23,504, the average net cost in each year totalled Rs. 2,18,223 as against Rs. 1,98,246 in the last report period. Of this sum Government spent Rs. 74,898, Local Boards Rs. 1,13,805, Sarf-i-Khas Department Rs. 10,281 and aided and unaided agencies Rs. 19,239.

The cost per pupil under each agency was as follows:—Government Rs. 6-13-8, Local Boards Rs. 4-9-11, Sarf-i-Khas 4-12-10; aided Rs. 3-4-10; and unaided Rs. 8-0-4.

258. The following table shows the number, class and strength of girls' schools in the Dominions during the two years under report, as compared with the figures for 1319 Fash —

Institutions	1319 Fash		1320 Fash		1321 Fash	
	No of Schools	No of Scholars.	No. of Schools	No of Scholars	No. of Schools	No of Scholars
High Schools	6	579	5	590	6	685
Middle do	5	400	5	486	5	446
Primary do	79	5,103	80	5,081	79	4,655
Special do	2	367	1	142	...	...
Total	92	6,449	91	6,249	90	5,786

During the period under report the European Girls' High School at Bolarum was closed, the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding and Normal School, which had hitherto ranked as an Industrial school, was converted into a High school, and the Victoria Memorial Orphanage was classed as a boys' school.

The following statement shows the number of girls' schools under the management of Government, Local Boards, Sarf-i-Khas and other agencies at the end of 1321 Fasli:—

Institutions.	Government	Local Boards	Sarf-i-Khas	Aided	Unaided	Total
High Schools . . .	2	.		4		6
Middle do . . .	.		..	1	4	5
Primary do .. ...	8	29	1	88	3	79
Total ...	10	29	1	43	7	90

The following statement shows the numbers on the rolls of all girls' schools in the State:—

Schools.	1319 F.	1320 F.	1321 F.
Schools under Government management...	2,376	2,310	2,270
Private Schools ...	4,073	3,939	3,516
Total ...	6,449	6,249	5,786

The average number of girls under instruction in all the schools in the State in each of the years under report was 6,017 as against 5,940 in the previous report period. Of these 2,907 were Mahomedans, 1,962 Hindus, 1,068 Christians and 45 Parsis.

259. The total expenditure on girls' schools under each agency  
was as follows —

Cost of Girls' Schools

Fash Year.	Government.			Local Boards.			Sarf-i-Khas			Aided			Unaided		
	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Expenditure	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Expenditure	Total Expenditure.	Fees	Net Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Fees	Net Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Fees	Net Expenditure
	M S Rs	M.S.Rs.	M S Rs	M S. Rs	M S Rs	M. S. Rs.	M. S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M S Rs	M. S. Rs.	M S Rs	M S Rs
Average for 1916-19 F.	22,625	887	21,738	9,816		9,816	416		416	52,205	7,112	45,093	65,788	8,365	57,413
1920 F	49,423	4,959	44,464	11,728		11,728	420		420	44,693	14,556	30,137	29,602	2,587	27,015
1921 F	54,017	4,328	49,689	12,812		12,812	300		300	54,102	9,019	45,083	11,097	1,567	9,530

The total expenditure on female education during the period under report was M.S. Rs 2,67,694 or Rs 1,33,847 on the average per annum. Excluding from this the sum of Rs. 18,478 realized from fees, the average net expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,15,369 in each year. Of this Government spent Rs. 47,076, Local Boards Rs. 12,020, Sarf-i-Khas Rs. 360, aided agency Rs. 37,610 and unaided agency Rs. 18,303.

Taking each agency separately, the cost per pupil varied as follows :—Government Rs 71-3-8, Local Boards Rs. 7-14-4, Sarf-i-Khas Rs. 3-2-3, aided Rs. 12-9-10, unaided Rs. 24-8-3

260. During the two years under report 59 girls appeared for the Hyderabad Middle School examination, of whom Results of the Middle School Examination. 32 or 54·2 per cent were successful. Of the successful pupils only one passed from the Government schools, whereas 19 passed from aided schools and eleven from unaided schools. One was a private candidate. Classified according to religion, 12 were European and Eurasian, 16 Indian Christian, one Mahomedan, one Hindu and two Parsis.

261. The number of Special schools at the end of 1321 Fash was the same as at the end of 1319 Fash, viz., 24. Of Special Schools these eight were managed by Government, three by Local Boards, six by aided and seven by unaided agencies.

A brief account of the progress made by the more important of these schools is given below.

262. The strength of the Hyderabad Normal School averaged 216 students per annum during the period under report as against 392 in 1316-1319 Fash. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,093, the cost of tuition being Rs 23,844 and the fee collection Rs.1,505. Thus, the net cost of tuition to Government was Rs. 22,340 or Rs. 51-9-5 per pupil as against Rs. 25-3-11 in 1316-1319 Fash. The Teachers' Test examination was not held in 1320 Fash, but in 1321 Fash the school sent up five candidates for that examination, of whom only one passed.

263. The average strength of the Engineering School was 34 in each year. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,483. Hyderabad Engineering School No Engineering examination was held in 1320 Fash. In 1321 Fash 13 students appeared for the Upper Subordinate and five for the Lower Subordinate examinations, and of these eleven and four passed respectively.

264. There are three Law schools in the Dominions. The Hyderabad Law school contained on an average 118 students per year, the Gulbarga school 18 students and the Aurangabad school 16 students. The total expenditure on the upkeep of the schools was Rs. 10,686 and the amount of fees realised Rs. 8,708.

265. There were on the average 207 orphans in each of the years under report in the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. The total cost amounted to Rs. 53,083, the cost of tuition accounting for Rs. 19,332.

266 The strength of the Aurangabad Industrial School increased from 197 in 1319 Fasli to 228 in 1320 Fasli, but fell to 175 in 1321 Fasli. The total cost of the school averaged Rs. 17,208 per annum as against Rs. 16,522 in 1316-1319 Fasli. 109 boys appeared from the school for the Sir Jemshedji Jijibhoy School of Art examination, of whom 85 passed: 40 in the first grade, 23 in the second and 22 in the third.

267. The number on the rolls of the Agri-Horticultural school increased from 22 in 1319 Fasli to 29 in 1320 Fasli, but fell to 23 in 1321 Fasli. The average cost in each of the years under report was Rs. 2,106 as against Rs. 3,047 in 1316-1319 Fasli.

268. The Nizamabad Industrial School had an average strength of 73 pupils per year. Its total cost in the two years under report was Rs. 15,095. Out of 43 candidates sent up for the Sir J. J. School of Art examination in drawing 27 passed: eleven in the first grade, seven in the second and nine in the third.

269. The Bidar Industrial School had only 36 pupils on its rolls in each of the years under report as against 97 in 1319 Fasli. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,947. Out of 28 students sent up for the Sir J. J. School of Art examination 16 passed: nine in the first grade, six in the second and one in the third.

270. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships during the two years under report was Rs. 2,22,298 or Rs. 1,11,149 per annum as against Rs. 60,318 in 1316-1319 Fasli. The expenditure was distributed under the following heads:—

Class of Scholarship.	1320 F.	1321 F.	Total.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
General Scholarships. . .	32,503	40,355	72,858
Asiatic do ..	11,949	19,275	31,224
English do ....	53,570	61,537	1,15,107
Miscellaneous ...	693	2,416	3,109
Total ...	98,715	1,23,583	2,22,298

General scholarships are awarded by the Educational Department to students reading in the Colleges, High, Middle, and Special schools. About 72 per cent. of the total amount was granted to students studying at head-quarters and 28 per cent. was distributed in the districts.

Asiatic and English scholarships are awarded to students selected by the Scholarship Committee, the former for study in India outside His Highness' Dominions and the latter for study in England.

271. The total expenditure on school buildings during the period under report was Rs 1,87,927, of which Rs. 14,550 was spent from the Educational Budget and Rs. 1,73,377 from the Public Works Budget. Rs. 1,58,003 was spent on construction and Rs. 29,924 on repairs and maintenance of school buildings

School Buildings

During the period under notice buildings were under construction for the schools at Nalgonda, Sangareddy, Maktal, Mahbubnagar, Daulatabad, Aurangabad, Manwat, Bhir, Jaktal, Nirmal and Latur, while additions were made to the school buildings at Pathri and Hanamkonda.

722. The total expenditure on furniture amounted to Rs. 38,682 during the two years under report.

Cost of Furniture

273 M. S Rs 6,385 were spent on physical education during the two years under report. Of this amount Rs. 2,635 or 41.1 per cent was spent on the schools at head-quarters, the rest being distributed among the High and Middle schools in the districts.

Physical Education

274. The total grants made to the libraries (including the Asafia Library at Hyderabad) maintained by Government during the period under report amounted to Rs. 35,165. Contributions to aided libraries totalled Rs. 1,540 or Rs. 770 a year.

Libraries.

275. The total expenditure on the Asafia State Library was Rs. 27,986 in the two years under report or Rs. 13,993 per annum. At the end of 1319 Fasli there were in all 17,909 books in the Library: 14,063 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 3,846 in English and other European languages. During the period under report 1,408 books were added: 658 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and 750 in English and other European Languages. In all 50,289 people visited the Library during the two years under report and consulted 51,492 books.

Asafia State Library

## SECTION II.

### Literature and Press.

276. 364 books were published during the two years under report, and of these only 35 were registered under copyright rules.

Number of Books



Of the total number of publications 61 deal with Law, 34 with Religion, 73 with Poetry, 19 with History and Biography and 177 were miscellaneous. Of the authors 293 were Mahomedans, 67 Hindus, two Englishmen and two Parsis.

277. At the end of 1319 Fasli there were 77 lithographic presses in the State. During the period under report 14 presses were opened.

Presses.

278. There were nine newspapers and magazines at the close of 1319 Fasli and 12 at the end of the period under report.

Journalism.

# CHAPTER VII.

## Revenue and Finance.

### SECTION I.

#### Government Income and Expenditure.

279. In the following statement the receipts and expenditure for the two years under report are compared with the annual average for the period 1316 to 1319 Easli.

Receipts & Expenditure.	Heads.	Average for 1316-1319 F.	1320 Fasli.	1321 Fasli.
		M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
	Revenue Receipts ..	5,03,17,585	5,22,35,882	5,04,13,240
	Service Expenditure ...	4,10,51,774	3,94,76,017	4,38,15,094
	Government Surplus .	+92,65,811	+1,27,59,865	+65,98,146
	Debt Head Surplus	+7,30,740	+9,88,816	+3,39,927
	Total Surplus .	+99,96,551	+1,37,48,681	+69,38,073

Including debt heads the surplus in 1320 Fasli amounted to M. S. Rs. 1,37,48,681 and in 1321 Fasli to Rs. 69,38,073.

280. In the year 1320 Fasli the net addition to the currency amounted to Rs. 90,96,000, and in 1321 Fasli to Rs. 98,09,825. Thus, in the two years the net addition to the currency amounted to Rs. 1,89,05,825. Rs. 1,02,46,366 was spent on the purchase of bullion leaving a balance of Rs. 86,59,459.

The total surplus to be accounted for during the period under review is therefore as follows :—

	M. S. Rs.
Service and Debt Head Surplus 1320 Fasli	1,37,48,681
do 1321 Fasli	69,38,073
Coinage issued less cost of bullion	86,59,459
Total .	<u>2,93,46,213</u>

Rs. 2,73,19,355 were invested in the purchase of stock for the various reserves, Rs. 18,84,333 were expended on the construction of the Purna-Hingoli line, and the balance was credited to the cash reserves of Government.

Investments

231. The investments of Government at the beginning and at the close of the period under report are shown in the following statement:—

Heads.	Close of 1919 Fash.	Close of 1921 Fash.	Increase.
	B. G. Rs.	B. G. Rs.	
Currency Reserve			
(i) Coinage profits Reserve .	1,12,50,000	1,12,50,000	
(ii) Supplementary		1,65,00,000	1,65,00,000
Famine .. .	50,00,000	50,00,000	
Sinking Fund .. .	16,67,300	17,88,400	1,21,100
Railway . . .	1,02,56,300	1,08,05,500	5,49,200
General . . .	3,70,100	40,70,100	37,00,000
Total .	2,85,43,700	4,94,14,000	2,08,70,300
5 per cent Railway Stock ..	£ 337,980	£. 390,080	£ 52,100
4 do B. G. Debentures (Guaranteed)	£. 100,000	£. 100,000	.
4 do B. G. (Unguaranteed) ..	£. 164,800	£. 200,000	£ 35,200
3½ do M. G. (Guaranteed)	£. 37,500	£. 172,500	£ 1,35,000
Mining Shares ..	£. 45,000	£. 45,000	
Railway Guaranteed Fund	£. 200,000	£. 200,000	
Total ..	£. 885,280	£.1,107,580	£ 2,22,300
Total B. G. Rs. .	1,32,79,200	1,66,13,700	33,34,500
Grand Total B. G. Rs.	4,18,22,900	6,60,27,700	2,42,04,800

In this statement all stock is shown at its face value. It will be seen that the surplus has been chiefly utilised in strengthening the coinage reserve

282 The receipts under the different heads of  
 Receipts revenue are given below —

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Average for 1816-19 F.	1820 F.	1821 F.
1	<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>	M S. Rs	M S. Rs.	M S. Rs.
	Land Revenue	2,46,54,199	2,66,65,014	2,34,20,266
	Customs	67,32,672	68,36,417	74,42,720
	Excise	62,81,901	78,80,755	81,51,635
	Opium	6,72,679	6,88,341	7,04,825
	Forest	8,85,777	6,95,037	9,11,020
	Stamps	9,57,051	9,45,425	9,57,466
	Registration	87,501	93,865	97,295
	Mines	1,05,250	1,15,369	78,276
	Berar Rent	33,47,500	29,16,667	29,16,667
	Interest	16,86,978	24,31,867	28,54,263
	Post Office	2,44,435	3,74,939	4,21,490
	Mint	10,66,708	2,46,105	3,42,013
	Total	4,67,22,653	4,98,89,801	4,82,97,936
2	<i>Receipts by Civil Departments.</i>			
	Law and Justice.			
	A. Courts of Law	1,55,746	1,59,948	1,49,080
	B Jails	2,14,697	2,71,733	2,14,854
	Police	5,03,518	5,31,095	5,36,643
	Education	74,532	74,576	60,380
	Medical	1,05,341	99,819	1,71,587
	Minor Departments	27,435	33,353	33,091
	Printing	9,040	16,917	9,581
	Electricity Department		32,729	977
	Total	10,90,309	12,20,170	11,76,193
3	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Tributes	21,462	50,058	62,020
	Contributions	86,305	92,933	83,291
	Miscellaneous	3,95,585	3,32,095	3,55,146
	Total	5,03,352	4,75,086	5,00,457
4	Irrigation and Public Works.	89,410	85,554	1,13,116
5	Receipts by Military Department	75,012	31,192	34,606
6	Railways	17,58,086	4,58,012	1,75,838
7	Adjustment of advances of previous years and accounts pending adjustment	78,762	76,067	1,15,094
	Grand Total	5,03,17,585	5,22,35,882	5,04,13,240

As compared with the period covered by the previous Administration Report, the most important variations in receipts are given in the following table:—

Heads.			1320 Fash.	1321 Fash.
			Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Land Revenue	..	..	+ 20	—12
Customs	.		+1	+7
Excise and Opium	..		+5	+19
Berar Rent			—4	—4
Interest	...	.	+7	+11
Post Office	..	..	+1	+1
Mint	.	...	—8	—7
Railways	.	...	—13	—15

283. The harvest of 1320 F. was exceptionally good, while that of 1321 F. was below the average.

284. The increase in the Customs revenue in 1321 F. is attributed to the large exports of grain to famine-affected areas in British India. It must be added that improved administration is also responsible for a considerable portion of the increase.

285. The increase in the excise revenue is attributed to the acquisition of the excise rights of Jagirdars by the State on payment of compensation.

286. The annual revenue from this source is fixed at B. G. Rs. 25 lakhs, and the apparent decrease in this source of revenue is merely due to the fact that the receipts of 1315 F. were credited in the year 1316 F. with the result that the average for 1316-1319 F., the period covered by the last report, was higher than it would have been had the receipts for 1315 F. been credited in the proper year.

287. The increase under this head is due to additional investments.

288. The improvement in the revenue of this Department is due to the establishment of new post offices and the general increase of business.

289. The decrease in revenue under this head is due to a change in the method of keeping the Mint accounts.

290. The decrease of receipts under this head is also due to a change in the method of keeping the accounts. Formerly the total Railway earnings were included in Government receipts, while the guaranteed interest paid by Government was shown as expenditure. During the period under review only net profits have been taken into account.

291. The following statement exhibits the expenditure in the different heads of account in each of the years under report —

Expenditure	Heads of Expenditure.	Average for 1316—19 F.	1320 Fash.	1321 Fash.
		M. S. Rs	M. S. Rs	M. S. Rs
	Land Revenue	31,23,838	32,92,854	32,46,954
	Refunds and Compensation	12,30,749	12,07,638	17,51,976
	Customs	6,62,870	7,00,725	7,39,262
	Excise and Opium	98,269	1,17,052	1,55,983
	Forest	2,13,580	2,23,127	2,32,559
	Stamps and Registration	1,26,403	1,34,161	1,61,156
	Mines	16,203	24,329	30,478
	Interest	14,23,760	8,26,871	8,02,849
	Post Office	3,75,912	4,42,853	4,94,387
	Mint	5,82,771	2,62,866	2,22,351
	General Administration ...	16,15,328	17,72,080	19,01,848
	Law and Justice ...	12,79,833	14,08,341	13,95,853
	Police	31,18,434	32,55,044	32,99,397
	Education	8,03,529	9,33,580	10,19,778
	Medical	6,83,694	8,80,584	11,56,079
	Minor Departments .	2,77,769	5,05,246	3,95,387
	Contribution to Municipality .	3,60,198	3,58,822	5,11,168
	Payments to His Highness	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
	Stipends and Allowances	42,45,435	42,37,551	45,64,606
	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	9,08,297	12,98,601	32,17,802
	Settlement of old State Debts .	29,87,709	22,21,532	22,63,381
	Irrigation and Public Works Department ..	46,08,285	48,65,254	53,37,297
	Military	55,78,493	53,06,883	53,62,575
	Railways .	14,53,897	1,30,127	3,43,921
	Adjustments .	2,79,014	69,915	2,08,365
	Grand Total	4,10,51,774	3,94,76,016	4,38,15,094

The most important increases and decreases in expenditure compared with the last report period are given in the following table:—

Heads.				1920 F.	1921 F.
				Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Land Revenue				+ 1	+ 1
Interest	.	..	...	- 5	- 6
Post Office	...	...	...		+ 1
Mint	...		...	+ 3	- 3
General Administration	...	.		+ 1	+ 2
Law and Justice		.	.	+ 1	+ 1
Police	..	.	...	+ 1	+ 1
Education	...	..	...	+ 1	+ 2
Minor Departments...				+ 2	+ 1
Stipends and Allowances	...	.		...	+ 3
Settlement of old debts	..		...	- 7	- 7
Public Works Department	...	..		+ 2	+ 7
Military	...	..	..	- 2	- 2
Railways			.	- 13	- 11
Medical	...		...	+ 1	+ 4
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	.		..	+ 3	+ 23
Refunds and Compensation	...			...	+ 5
Contribution to Municipality	...		...	...	+ 1
Other Miscellaneous heads	.		..	- 1	+ 5

292. The increased charges under this head are due to the employment of additional establishment and to the raising of the pay of certain officials.  
Land Revenue.

293. The regular payments made towards the liquidation of the two crore and Berar famine loans account for the decrease of expenditure on this account.  
Interest

294. The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of new post offices, additional establishment, etc.  
Post Office.

295. The increase under this head cannot be compared with the figures of the preceding report period owing to a change in the method of keeping accounts.  
Mint

296. The increase under this head is chiefly due to the creation  
General administration of new appointments.

297. The increase in the expenditure under this head is due to  
Law and Justice the appointment of additional Judges.

298. The most important items of additional expenditure under  
Police this head are the Criminal Investigation and the Anthropometry establishments.

299. The salary of an Educational Adviser to Government, the  
Education appointment of a State Guardian for Hyderabad students in England, the increased grants to Aided Schools, and the scholarships in England are the principal items of additional expenditure under this head.

300. The allowances of a number of Irregular troops have been  
Stipends and Allowances. transferred to this head and will gradually disappear on the death of the present holders or in some cases after four or five generations. The expenditure under service pensions and gratuities has considerably increased.

The expenditure in connection with the ceremonies on the 10th and 40th days after the demise of His late Highness the Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan were also debited to this head in the year 1321 F.

301. The amount paid off during the two years under review was  
Settlement of State Debts in both cases seven lakhs less than the average for the preceding report period. This was chiefly due to the fact that the Debt Commission was unable to dispose of many of the cases before them during the two years under report.

302. The expenditure on Irrigation during the period under  
P W D review was considerably more than during the previous Report period.

303. The decrease in expenditure under this head is attributable  
Military to the reduction in the number of Irregular troops.

304. The reduction in expenditure under this head has been  
Railways. explained under receipts.

305. The increased expenditure under this head is due to the  
Medical prevalence of plague and cholera during the period under report.

306. The increase of expenditure under this head is due to  
Miscellaneous Civil charges. expenditure on account of the Delhi Durbar, the visit of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and also to the considerable donations made to the King Edward Memorial and the Moslem University Funds.

307. The increase under this head is due to the compensation  
Refunds & Compensation. granted to Jagirdars on account of the acquisition of their excise-rights.



Contribution to Municipalities

308. In 1321 Fasli the Government contribution to the Hyderabad Municipality was raised by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs.

## SECTION II.

### Debt Commission.

309 The Debt Commission was composed of three members during the period under review. At the end of the period the three members were:—

Mr. Habib-ud-din

Mr. Sorabji Kanga

Rai Balmukand

310 At the beginning of 1320 Fasli, there were five cases pending disposal of the total value of M. S. Rs. 61,51,944, as shown below:—

Nature of Claims	No.	Amount Claimed.		
		Principal.	Interest	Total.
Claims of Sahucars against Government relating to old debts	1	M. S. Rs. 6,39,000	..	M. S. Rs. 6,39,000
Claims of the Government against Sahucars	4	32,48,572	22,64,372	55,12,944
Total ..	5	38,87,572	22,64,372	61,51,944

In 1320 Fasli two cases of the total value of Rs. 5,54,697 were disposed of, and of the remaining three cases, the one against the Government was decided in 1321 Fasli, thus leaving two cases pending at the end of 1321 Fasli of the aggregate value of Rs. 49,58,248.

During the period under report, sanction of the Government was received in 20 cases that had been decided by the Commission in previous years.

The total sum paid during the period under report on account of decided cases amounted to Rs. 1,08,408.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## Miscellaneous.

### SECTION I.

#### Religious and Charitable grants.

311. The Budget provision and expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants in each of the years under report were as follows :—

	Budget Provision.	Expenditure.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
1320 F.	6,83,400	5,55,717
1321 F.	7,06,800	7,00,957

Distribution of Expenditure

312. The following statement shows how the expenditure was distributed in each year :—

Heads.	1320 F.	1321 F.
	M. S. Rs.	M. S. Rs.
Cost of Ecclesiastical Department ..	11,395	18,634
Mosques and Temples	45,484	49,240
European religious and charitable Institutions ..	14,895	14,895
Expenses in connection with festivals.	52,237	50,722
Mamuldars of districts ....	54,166	63,506
Yomiadars and Saliadars ...	2,50,555	2,71,501
Charges on account of Pilgrims to Mecca .	32,917	46,335
Charities ..	94,068	1,86,124
Total ...	5,55,717	7,00,957

### SECTION II.

#### Archaeology.

Archaeology

313. Vide pages 380—386 of the Administration Report for 1308—12. F.

